ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,478—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBR OF BOM BRAN OF T ROYAL ASIAT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st ,,
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,826	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Meccrzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,269	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 28, 1898.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. NEWGUINEA for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1th November, 1898. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 8th December, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 5th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 10th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 2nd December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 6th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	8th Dec., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL :—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	21st Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 52th Nov., 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Irkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BRANDIES.

WE would draw Special attention to our own Brands of these, which are the finest in the Market and are priced according to age. Holding as we do large Stocks at Cognac, the Spirits are allowed to mature thoroughly before bottling, thereby enabling us to keep up that character and quality for which they have been so long celebrated throughout India.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Mature for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured spirit	,,	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,	24 0	27 0
* HENNESSEY'S One Star	,,	Current Rates.	
** Do. Two Stars	,,		
*** Do. Three Stars	,,		
MOUNIE'S VINE LEAF	,,		
EXSHAW'S No. 1	,,		
Do. No. 2	,,		

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS

NOW REGISTERED.

- CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
- MINCE MEAT PIES.
- PLUM PUDDINGS.
- ICE PUDDINGS.
- ICE CREAMS.
- ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
- FRENCH PUDDINGS.
- JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
- CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
- CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
- ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
- FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
- FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
- ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
- ITALIAN CAKES.
- CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
- DRY CHESTNUTS.
- MARRONS GLACEES.
- FRUIT IN SYRUP.
- COOKED YORK HAMS.
- COOKED TURKEYS.
- ITALIAN SALAMI.
- ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

STUDENTS'

DISSECTING CASES

Containing three Scalpels, Scissors, Forceps, Chain Hooks, and Blow-pipe

In neat Mahogany Case. Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SICK ROOM REQUISITES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, hold the most complete and PERFECT STOCK in INDIA.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS, BELTS, TRUSSES, BANDAGES, ACCOUCHMENT, OUTFITS, complete WATERPROOF SHEETS, ICE BAGS, and CAPS, INHALERS, HOTWATER BOTTLES, RESPIRATORS, ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES, SICK FEEDERS SURGICAL HOSIERY, OIL SILK AND GAUZE GUTTAPERCHA TISSUE, SPLINTS of every kind, CRUTCHES, ARM SLINGS, and MANY HUNDREDS of other articles ready for immediate delivery.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA WINE

THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whilst exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as perior to imported brands.

STIMULATES,
STRENGTHENS,
RESTORES.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SEASON 1898-99.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BEST QUALITY CARTRIDGES.

		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, 10	per 100	12 0	13 8
	,, 1,000	110 0	123 0
,, ,, 12, 14, 16, 20	,, 100	9 0	10 0
	,, 1,000	85 0	95 0
,, Blue, 12	,, 100	11 0	12 4
	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0
,, Green, 10	,, 100	13 8	15 0
	,, 1,000	130 0	145 0
,, ,, 12, 20	,, 100	11 0	12 4
	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0
,, ,, 8	,, 100	20 0	22 0
	,, 1,000	185 0	206 4
,, Salmon, 12	,, 100	10 8	11 12
	,, 1,000	97 8	109 0
,, (Pegamoid) Waterproof	,, 100	11 0	12 4
	,, 1,000	100 0	112 0

No extra charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

ENGLISH-MADE

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

GUARANTEED	superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED	Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED	to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED	to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
GUARANTEED	full plate movements.
GUARANTEED	English lever movements.
GUARANTEED	full compensation balances.
GUARANTEED	English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED	The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED	for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED	for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED	without a rival.
GUARANTEED	Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

JUST IMPORTED
Direct from Cairo

"ISIS" CIGARETTES.

A very Superior CIGARETTE Cork-tipped in Air-tight Tins of 100. Rs. 4-4 per Tin.
Per 1,000 Rs. 40.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"**MULETA**" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"**MULETA**" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
ITS PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW EDITION OF STANLEY GIBBONS'

IMPERIAL ALBUM—Eighth Edition, 1898, in 4 Volumes.

Each Volume Sold Separately.

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This fine New and Up-to Date Album is kept in stock in two qualities of binding paper, &c.

	Rs.	a.
No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth gilt lettering, plain edges, maroon colour covers	6	10
No. 7.—Medium 4 to, on superior quality paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasp, dark green covers	13	2
VOL. II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		
No. 65.—Full maroon cloth, embossed sides, extra stout paper, plain edges	9	4
No. 67.—Dark green cloth gilt, superior stout paper, with patent expanding Clasp and gilt edges	15	6
VOL. III.—LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS. Including Russia, Norway, Sweden, United States, &c.		
No. 75.—Same binding as No. 65	9	4
No. 78.—Half dark green Morocco leather, cloth sides, gilt edges and lettering	18	8

VOL. IV.—THE WORLD'S ENVELOPES.

Stamps and Wrappers. This Volume is not yet to hand, but we are now registering Orders.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

will be given in the

TOWN HALL

On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, AT 9 P.M.

BY

MADAME LILY HOWARD,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. LORD SANDHURST,

Governor of Bombay.

In aid of the

CHILDREN'S WARDS CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALA.

THY SENTINEL AM I

MR. J. McNAUGHT

VIOLIN SOLO	KALLIWODA
DUET	RUBENSTEIN
PART II.	
SONG	Come BACK TO ERIN
VIOLIN SOLO	CHOPIN
DUET	Oh! WERT thou in the &c.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, Unreserved, Rs. 2, Admission Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1899.—

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 7th and 8th December, 1898, for the Election of Chairman.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 14th and 15th December, 1898, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING as per samples in the Commissioner's Office for Havaldars, Peons and others, Bombay Municipality will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 9th December, 1898. Particulars of the supplies required can be ascertained on application at the Commissioners Office and a deposit of Rs. 700 will have to be lodged with each Tender.

Printed Forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Rs. 2 for each form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. Municipal Office, Bombay, 1st December, 1898.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the year 1899 will be received on or before MONDAY, the 13th instant for

I.—The purchase of
- 1 Yarn Hard Wastes of all sorts
- 2 Cotton Tares of Full Pressed Bales
- 3 Cotton Dust and Seeds and Fixed Sweepings
- 4 Oily Cotton
- 5 " " Essels
- 6 " Hard Wastes
- 7 Cotton Droppings unusuable at the Mills
- 8 Cotton Strippings unusuable at the Mills
- 9 Cotton Curd Fly unusuable at the Mills
- 10 Cotton Gutter Fly unusuable at the Mills

II.—The Collection of rents of Company's Properties.
- 1 Of the vacant ground for the accommodation of Carts and Bullocks at the Colaba and Victoria Properties respectively
- 2 Of the Newly erected Milch Cattle Stable situate at Thomas Street, Small Colaba
- 3 Of the vacant ground for the accommodation of Buffaloes at the Victoria Property
- 4 Of the 2 Ranges of Chawls and 2 Ranges of Shops respectively situate at Thomas Street, Small Colaba
- 5 Of the Newly erected Gowlies Chawl situate at Thomas Street, Small Colaba
- 6 Of the Scott Press Premises converted into Godowns for the stonage of Merchandise
- 7 From the Miscellaneous tenants of the Colaba and Victoria Properties respectively
- 8 Of the Newly erected 4 Chawls situate at Victoria Bunder Colaba

The Contractors will have to observe every sanatory rules and regulations of the Municipality and hold themselves responsible to the Municipality therefore and in the case of Buffaloes and Carts and Cattle will have to take out Municipal License on addition

III—The Landing, Carrying, Weighing Stacking, &c., of Coals at the Mills

IV—The Landing, Carting and unloading at the Mills of Imported Goods

V—The Supply of Wheat Sizing Flour

VI—The Supply of Mill Stores of all discriptions

VII—For Contracting for Ruling Bundling, Folding and Baling of Cloth and Yarn

Forms of Application and of Tenders and other conditions can be obtained at the Company's Office

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary

Bombay Colaba Victoria Bunder, 1st December, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned and one VADELALL MULCHAND and which was carried on in the name of MUNCHERJEE VADILALL and Company, has been DISSOLVED from THIS DAY and the undersigned have formed a NEW PARTNERSHIP this day with Mr. VADILALL PRANJEEVANDASS AMTHASHA V and the same will now carry on business in the name, style and firm of Muncherjee Vadall and Co.—Dated this 1st day of December, 1898.

MUNCHERJEE BHICAJEE,
CHOONILAL BURILAL,
PRANJIVANDASS AMTHADASS.

ESTABLISHED 1835. MORENAS & Co., ESTABLISHED 1835.

XMAS CARDS!

XMAS CARDS!!

IN GREAT VARIETY

FROM DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS.

From Annas 2 to Rs. 8 Each.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

LESSEES:—CHARLIE TAYLOR AND ELLA CARRINGTON.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.

CHARLIE TAYLOR,
ELLA CARRINGTON,

Supported by their large and talented Australian

MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,

Which now includes the young and talented Australian Prima Donna

MISS LAURA ROBERTS.

19 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

Production of the Refined Farcical Comedy

NIOBE,

To be followed by a

MUSICAL MELANGE,

In which Miss LAURA ROBERTS, assisted by the Company, will render selections from the famous and favourite Musical Plays

THE GEISHA
AND
THE CIRCUS GIRL.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

Production of the Screamingly Funny Military Burlesque

"TOMMY ATKINS."

Played by Mr. TAYLOR, Miss CARRINGTON and their Company over 250 times.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC 6.

First Production in Bombay of the Funniest Farcica Comedy of the Day,

A HUSBAND'S NIGHT OUT,

Followed by

A MUSICAL MELANGE,

In which Miss LAURA ROBERTS, assisted by the Company, will render selections from the Present Rage-of-London Musical Plays

THE GREEK SLAVE
AND
THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.

Production for the first time in Bombay of the up-to-date Naval Burlesque

THE QUEEN'S SAILOR
AND
BLUE EYED SUE.

ADMISSION RATES—Rs. 3, 2, and one Rupee.

Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY and Coy.'s WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Naval and Military Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

Children Half Price to all parts of the Theatre.

Mr. H. P. LYONS, Advance Manager,

J. RATILAL & Co.,

TOBACCONISTS

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—

JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

CIGARETTES:—

JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—
66, Canning Streets, Calcutta.

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetia, Illustrations, &c., Very valuable Private Collection. Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

A. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. George's Paris.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,
BORI BUNDER.
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from [illegible]

PRICE OF ADMISSION As. 8.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.

THE ALFRED THEATRICAL CO.

WILL PERFORM AT THE

NOVELTY THEATRE

Their popular Hindoostani New Opera

BAZME FANI.

An adaptation from Shakespeare's "ROMEOJULIET.

ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON Commencing at 3 p.m.

KHOONE NAHAK

(An adaptation from Shakespeare's "HAMLET").

Box Plan at the Theatre.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF Nos. 3 DOWN AND [illegible] FAST PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN COLABA AND AHMEDABAD AND ALTERATION IN TIMINGS OF TRAINS ON H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI RAILWAY.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 15th December, and until further notice, the morning through FAST PASSENGER TRAINS between Colaba and Ahmedabad, which were DISCONTINUED in November, 1897, will be RE-INTRODUCED.

The Timings of the Trains at the principal Stations are as shown below:—

Colaba	Dep 8 5		Ahmedabad	Dep 6 0
Grant Road	" 8 38		Anand	" 7 49
Bulsar	" 14 22		Baroda	" 8 53
Surat	" 16 16		Broach	" 10 43
Broach	" 17 55		Surat	" 12 34
Baroda	" 19 47		Bulsar	" 14 34
Anand	" 20 59		Grant Road	" 20 17
Ahmedabad	Arr 22 30		Colaba	Arr 20 40

From the same date also, the Timings of the Mixed Trains on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway will be altered to suit the connections at Miyagam and Vishvamitri Junctions.

Detailed Timings of the above Trains may be obtained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1898.

TO BE LET

A VERY AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as ROZARIO COTTAGE, situated on excellent site at Matheran, well Furnished, suitable for a large family. For Rent and other particulars, apply to

MUKHI KASSUM MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, near C Shed, a lot of wooden, brass and copper fittings, belonging to s s Mirzapore.

Deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken before sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—
2 cases buttons.
2 cases cigarettes.

On account and risk of J. T. Enty, 5 casks (ale Beer) M. 177 booked under Jhansi to Wari-Bunder, invoice No. 6 of 13th July.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart, in good condition.
1 second-hand strong victoria, in very good order.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay waler gelding, quiet in harness.
1 pair handsome strong grey Arab horses, 14-3 1-2, about 7 years, goes well in single and double harness.
1 strong office shigram in good order.

One brand new ladies cycle with Dunlop Welsch pneumatic tropical tyres by Hobart.

Property of a European gentleman who has left India—

1 Handsome C. W. gelding, 16 hands, about 8 years, strong powerful horse, quiet in saddle and harness, no vice specially good up and down hill.

1 English-built single-seated brougham, in very good order, complete with lamps and brake.

1 high easy running Madras-built dogcart, complete with lamps and monsoon apron newly done up and in very good order.

1 set of single harness with English reins.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

AT MARINE STREET, FORT, opposite the Government Central Press, at present occupied by Messrs. Claridge and Co., "English Mail" and other tenants.

On MONDAY, the 5th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and premises erected thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Dady's Screw," situated within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,700 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof, by the new built properties of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Market, on or towards the north side thereof, by property then belonging to the HonourableRustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the estate of the late Gungadas Vizbucandass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (the whole of which were then in the occupation of Messrs. William Nicol and Company), and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy(then occupied by Messrs Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Company), and on or towards the south side thereof, by Marine, Lane or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded, and which said piece or parcel of ground was entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No.—, and are now occupied by Messrs. Claridge and Co., (English Mail) and many other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A DIAMOND NECKLACE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Bai Dewkabai, widow of Dyal Dharsee and guardian of Vullubhdas Dyal and Govindjee Velljee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bhugwandas Mooljee, a beautiful necklace set with diamonds and rubies.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES, 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

UPRIGHT PIANO, and a SQUARE PIANO, Ironframed. Very sweet-toned, Offered cheap.—PIANOFORTE DEPOT, Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL will be re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.—Bennett's Auction, on SATURDAY One Brand New LADIES' HIGHEST GRADE CYCLE with Dunlop Welsh Pneumatic Tropical Tyre, by Hobart, of Birmingham, with Accessories.

FOR SALE.—BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE, quiet in Harness, at Bennett Auction, SATURDAY.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS TOYS! XMAS DOLLS, XMAS PRESENTS, all latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices, Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree Holders. At SHROFF BROS., Hornby Row.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent and experienced certified ENGINEER, for a large Cotton-Mill upcountry. Apply with Testimonials to "N. C. P.," care of his paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W." care of this Office.

WANTED, CLERK who has had experience of Warehousing work, and who thoroughly understands Book keeping. Apply, stating salary expected with copies of Testimonials (recent) to "A. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY, including RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY. First and Second Class Return Ticket, will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Companys System For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—The property of a Gentleman, a strong and roomy LANDAU, built to order by Alvares and Co., in very good condition, a Pair of IRON GREY WALERS, GELDING, 5 and 6 years old, fast and very stylish movers. Apply to SHAIK ABDUR REZZAK BIN CURTAS, Ripon Road, Commission Stable.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I am happy to testify that during my stay the Manager has shown himself most courteous and attentive to my wishes. Judging by my experience he is worthy of the patronage of Visitors to Mahableshwar."—R. WEST.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

RECEIVED Organettes Organs with 6 Tunes Rs. 30. Extra Tune, Rs. 18 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS. SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld. Manufacturers of FURNITURE of reliable workmanship, combined with MODERATION in PRICE.—Illustrated Sheets Free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Including Postage.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE............................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

These can be recommended as good smokes:—

					Cash, Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET, NOW CALLED SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from Mr Fumllabhai Cassumbhoy, the surviving Trustee of the estate of the late Hoorbai, widow of Goolam Hoosein Tejani, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shamji Hussaji Street, now called Samuel Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Ward B No. 1667 and Street No. 166-167, and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 1093, and bounded on the east, by a sweepers' passage, on the west, by Shamji Hussaji or Samuel Street, on the north, by the property formerly of Khan Mahomed but now of Ebrahim Hassum, and on the south, by the property formerly of Cassum Natha but now of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by a public passage, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following fancy goods and toys, suitable for Xmas Tree decoration, consisting of plush and leather companions, work boxes, albums, hand bags, solicitors' brief and Gladstone bags, glass work-boxes and flower baskets, dressed dolls, table ornaments, centre pieces, toilet and liqueur sets biscuit porcelain, Italian figures, table ornaments, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a number of books consisting of Encyclopædia of Industrial arts, manufactures, &c., Kelly's directory of Printers and Booksellers, Balls, Economic Geology of India, American printer, timber trees of India, Brick and tilemaking, Ferminger's Gardening, Watson's Art of weaving, &c.

Many of the books are not available now and are, therefore, scarce.

Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, folding harmonium, mirror almira—

1 half plate excelsior camera with lense complete
1 S B E express rifle
1 D B C F gun in case with implements
1 ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co, in good order
1 mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co
1 ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp
250 casks grey coloured carbolic disinfecting powder
250 casks red coloured carbolic disinfecting power

On account and at the risk of Soni Jala Vijanund and his heirs and representatives—

N M A 441—F T and Co 1-2—2 cases containing a pair of chilled iron rollers

3-4—2 cases containing slotting machine

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Mr Ismail Haji Mahomed—

9 cases flannelette

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong built landau in good order
1 handsome light victoria
1 double seated second hand brougham
1 strong light dog cart
1 second hand office shigram

A few pneumatic safety bicycles and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, a large collection of choice garden plants, in China and other pots and tubs, consisting of palms, Poona standard roses, ferns, begonias crotons, alocacia, orchids, anthurims, diffenbachia, catesbia, dracenas, marantas, iron stands, fern house, gardens, tools, etc., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view, 3 days before the sail.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BABA DHABOO STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bhut Pitambur Akheram and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Allibhoy Kamalljee and Mahomedally Allibhoy, the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Baba Dhaboo Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 3-9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2710, New No. 9715, Old Survey No. 1-1041 and New Survey No. 4126, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6922 and Street No. 188-190 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by Baba Dhaboo Street aforesaid, on the West by a sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Noorbhoy Vallijee, and on the South by the house of Ghellabhai Khanbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. William Vaisey, consisting of—

Several hundred volumes of books on chemistry, photography, electricity, engineering, hygiene, science, religion, and general literature, photographic camera, rubber stamp materials, magic lanterns and slides, portable forge, families printing outfit, binoculars, lenses, test glasses, purses, penknives, revolvers and cartridges, magnifying glasses, Chubb's padlocks, watches, cigar cases, syringes, surgical instruments, battery cells, batteries, musical boxes, watchmakers and carpenters, wood carving and other tools, dynamo, tables, chairs, couch, sideboard, cot, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, gold watches by Jones, London, metal watches, gold chains, bracelets, bangles.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by Messrs. Williams and Son to sell by Auction without reserve, on account of defaulting Mortgagors, in Room No. 6, Sassoon Buildings, over the Proprietary High School, Mint Road, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant, at 1 p.m., each day,

A selection of valuable Books, on History, Biography, Theology, Medicine, Engineering Dictionaries, Poetry, Drama and general literature, including sets or novels by Scott, Thackeray, Lytton, Dickens, and others, also some household furniture, glass, plated and crockery ware, table and other lamps, valuable oil-paintings, steel engravings and chromolithographs, an expensive set of mathematical drawing instruments, a valuable microscope, some electro-magnetic batteries, gold and silver spectacles, some silver watches a silver musical bird box, a large quantity of carpenter's tools grinding and setting stones and a fine vice, a nearly new medium sized iron stoves, for burning coal, charcol or wood kerosine oil stoves, Persian, Cambay and tapestry carpets, handsome flower Damask table linen, towels &c., and two very fine pianofortes, one being a patent Harmonicord grand concert and the other an iron framed upright grand cottage botta in excellent tone and condition, also a substantial Pneumatic tyre bicycle, a Jafferabad cow, giving 10 seers milk with a young calf, and a pair of English geese.

Catalogues will be published, and the above will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, cottage piano by Kaps, English victoria, etc., the property of H. COULDRY, Esq., on a date to be fixed hereafter.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	23	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE MEETING on Saturday, 3rd December, WILL NOT BE HELD.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others BOOKING GOODS from Bombay to Southern Mahratta Railway Stations and vice versa are advised to enquire from Southern Mahratta Railway Officials or from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, Bombay, what the rates are by the various routes. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company does not hold itself responsible for any loss or inconvenience due to information furnished by other than their own representatives.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 25th November, 1898.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
132, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London Liverpool and Bristol.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE

(a) AN Oil Engine (Hornsby—Acroyed or other good maker) from 9 B. H. P. up to 16 B. H. P.

(b) CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 6" and 8" and 10."

State maker's name of (a) and (b); whether Portable or fixed type; whether (a) and (b) new or second-hand; whether (a) is complete with water tanks and can be seen at work, whether (b) has loose pulley, and telescope suction.

Quote price complete delivered on boat at Karachi or Bombay and earliest date of delivery.

K,
care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, | Managers.
JOHN WALTER, |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG.
BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON.
BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON.
BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000= £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 } 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75	} 8 p.c.	99
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	46,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	600	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	30	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.2	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5.	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	845
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	450
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	855
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	420
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.2	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	520
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	35	640
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Imperial Cotton	990	500	500	dvdRs.15	390
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	230
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	215
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,225
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	96 1-4
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2	390
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	220
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs4	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs4	1,020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	7 5
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	[illegible]	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.2	640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	475
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	.000	1,000	.	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	150
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs10	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,2.0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahmadpure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	60
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munnar M.	300	250	all	25	220xd
New Berar	100	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	80	125	125	Rs 15	157½xd
Prince of Wales	150	500	0	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	425
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Vol art	—	000		Rs75	1,015xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	..
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	515
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	350	4 pr. ct.	270

THE PRETTIEST WOMAN IN LONDON is said to be Miss Clara D—, a young lady belonging to a very old English family. She is shortly to appear—so rumour declares—at a West-end theatre in a new comedy by one of our leading dramatists. She is very wealthy, and her only reason for going on the stage is that she is reluctant to keep hidden away any longer her genius and beauty. These gifts of nature were meant for mankind, and it would be selfish to conceal them. Actuated by a similar motive, George Henry Camp writes to say that he has been cured of his rheumatism by Holloway's Ointment; while by the use of Holloway's Pills he keeps himself healthy in mind and body.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 1-34 m., 1-17a. Low water, 7-26m., 7-0a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
The Plague Commission, New Secretariat, 11 a.m.
The Flying Jordans, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Simons' Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.
The Bishop will administer confirmation at St. Peter's Mazagon, to-day, at 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Akbar, entered, and the steamer Hiroshima Maru and Rothenfels, left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Goa and Egypt, left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance 150, admissions 1,577. Prevailing diseases, fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 7th inst.

DEPUTY SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.—Mr. H. J. Miles Deputy Sheriff, having availed himself of two months' and a half privilege leave, Mr. R. W. Liebeschwager, Superintendent, Public Works Department, Secretariat, (Accounts Branch) has been appointed Acting Deputy Sheriff from the 1st Instant.

A BURGLAR IN A BANK.—Mr. A. Smith, of the Mercantile Bank, made a report to the police, on Wednesday, that during the night of Monday last his room was entered into by an old servant of one Mr. Rogers. On seeing him, Mr. Smith jumped out of his bed, but the burglar escaped before Mr. Smith could catch him. The room is situated above the bank, and was entered through a window at about four o'clock in the morning. The man is unknown to Mr. Smith, and enquiries are being made as to his present whereabouts.

THE FLYING JORDANS.—There will be a grand Parsee night at the Curzon Pavilion this evening when a specially attractive programe will be presented, when there will no doubt be another very large and representative audience. The capacious pavilion was packed to the doors last evening, and it certainly seems as if the "Flying Jordans" have come to stay. A special formal matinee performance will be held to-morrow afternoon, when all children are admitted at eight annas each, to any part of the tent. The management have generously invited the inmates of the various charitable institutions to be present, a kindly act that is to be greatly appreciated.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Cossack	Huttner
Song (Euphonion Solo)	Adieu, Marie	Stephen Adams
Gd Selection	Faust	Gounod
Valse	Zuleika	Florence Fare
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Planquette
Polka	The Skylark	Kessler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MIDNIGHT BURGLARS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Superintendent Stanford put up four Mahomedans, named Nizamali Mody, Mowlabux Karimbux, Guffoor Abdul Rehman and Abdul Abdoo Rehman, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged them with committing on the 21st ultimo, burglary in the shop of Hajee Yusuff Hajee Ismail, situated in Chuckla Street, and abstracting therefrom property to the value of Rs. 1,756,14. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and there being a previous conviction against the second accused, he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The other accused were sentenced to a years's imprisonment each.

THEFT FROM A FIRE-TEMPLE.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Govind Bhau, a noted character, was charged with theft of a copper chatty of the value of Rs. 6 from a Parsee Fire-temple at Falkland Road. On Tuesday afternoon, the accused, during the absence of one Bomanji Pestonji a servant in the Fire-temple, entered the place, and was emptying the chatty of its contents, when Bomanji returned. The accused seeing the servant ran away with the pot, but was pursued and arrested by a police sepoy. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted three previous convictions. His worship sentenced him to undergo three month's imprisonment with hard labour.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sir J J, Hospital on view of the body of Mahomed Nurkha, a Mahomedan aged fifty years, Deceased was a wood chopper, and resided at Coombharwada. About a month ago, deceased with another man named Rama Tookaram was engaged in sawing a log of wood, when suddenly the stage on which he was sitting slipped, and he fell on to the ground and was hurt. Rama took him to his room and got some fire to make fomentations on the injured part, when deceased slipped off the stool on which he was sitting, and fell on the live coal in the pan. He was burnt about his back, and was treated at home. On the 14th instant, his condition grew worse, and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where tetanus set in, and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT BY A RAILWAY EMPLOYE.—Yesterday, at the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Constable Dillon, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Ramkuver Shri Krishna, a fitter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Work-Shop, with theft of six pieces of copper pipe, valued at Rs. 3, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company. It appears that for some time past thefts were committed in the Work-Shop, and an extra policeman was posted to watch the workmen. On Saturday afternoon, the accused was seen going out of the gate with the pieces concealed under his dhotur, and was arrested. The accused pleaded that the charge was concocted against him but was convicted on the evidence, and sentenced to suffer a day's imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days.

DEATH OF MR. R. S. CHOTHIA.—We regret to learn that a telegram has been received here announcing the death on Tuesday last of Mr. Ratanji Shapurji Chothia, a retired Governent pensioner. Mr. Ratanji commenced life in the Educational Department in Gujarat, and subsequently was appointed head clerk of the Collector of Surat; and before retirement he held the responsible post of Inspector of Registration and Stamps in the districts of Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals, Khaida, Ahmedabad and Thana. Owing to the onerous nature of his duties, his health failed him, and he retired on a pension to which he had become entitled. For the benefit of his health he travelled nearly all over the world, visiting Australia, America, England and the continent of Europe. In the south of France he spent a long time, as the salubrious climate of that part of the country seemed to agree with his constitution. Ultimately feeling better, he went to Scotland, where he completely regained his health. Suddenly, however, he again became ill and died on Tuesday last in London at the early age of forty-eight. He was the youngest brother of Messrs. Hormasji and Bomonji Shapurjee Chothia. It was his intention to return to India this month.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	3	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	1	1	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	1	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	12	3	89
Total plague deaths to date	32,086	28,220	
Same date last year	11	10	91

CHOLERA

Attack	0
Death	1

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub, awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

THE PLAGUE RESEARCH LABORATORY.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE has addressed the following letter to a contemporary on the above subject :—

Sir,—I believe it important to give some information in reference to the dangers from bacteriological research, which have been set forth lately in connection with the Vienna plague cases. The microbes of plague were first isolated in the Hongkong epidemic in 1894 by Kitasato, and soon afterwards by Dr. Yersin. On the conclusion of his work in China Yersin returned to Paris and started experiments upon a "plague anti-toxine." Thus operations with the plague bacilli began in France about two years before the occurrence of plague in Bombay, and almost all Yersin's "serum" was prepared at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and in Garche, within twenty minutes, from Paris. Dr. Roux, the Sub-director of the Institute, is up to the present manufacturing the serum there, and till quite lately was sending out consignments of that preparation to India. Dr. Calmett, the Director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille together with Dr. Borell, took part in Yersin's work in Paris, and on the conclusion of their first series of experiments transferred the plague cultures to Lille. So that, in 1896, when the plag[illegible] broke out in Bombay, one of the specimens of [illegible]gue bacilli which were obtained here by Mr. H[illegible] for comparing with those isolated in Bomb[illegible]s from that Institute in Lille, in France. A[illegible] the same time, 1896, Dr. Surveyor, of the Bombay Plague Research Committee, wrote to a bacteriological depot in Leipzig, Germany, and received from their stock a live plague culture, which I demonstrated to Surgeon-Generals Cleghorn and Cooke in Bombay in January 1897.

DR. LUSTIG'S PLAGUE SERUM,

which is now tried by Drs. Galeotti and Polverin in Bombay, was and is being manufactured at Florence, in Italy. The Russian Plague Commission, who came out to Bombay in 1897, brought with them two consignments of "plague serum," one prepared in the Institute of Experimental Medicine in St. Petersburgh, and the other in Professer Gabricheffsky's Laboratory, in Moscow. Dr. Klein, the Bacteriologist to the Local Government Board, in London, in his Laboratry in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the midst of a populous London centre, close to a big market, has been working upon the plague virus on behalf of the Local Government Board now for about two years and one will find his report on those investigations, greatly unfavourable, I am sorry to say, to my inoculations against plague, in the supplement to the 26th Annual Report of the Board published in 1897

I am.

IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH DR. CHARLES B. FITZPATRICK, M. D.,

Director of the New York State Quarantine Laboratory, who for many months has prepared and was experimenting upon different plague preparations in his Laboratory, in the heart of the U. S. A. There has not been a scientific commission in Bombay during these two years of plague which has not sent out to various scientists, or carried away with them, cultures of plague microbes. One of the first to be supplied, by the Egyptian Commission, was Dr. Armand Ruffer, of the Sanitary Board in Alexandria, the gentleman who is coming out to India on the new Plague Commission. Dr. Rogers Pasha, the head of the Egyptian Sanitary Department, informed us more than a year ago that Dr. Ruffer was making experiments in his Laboratory on plague inoculation, and it is quite possible that he has been pursuing his studies up to time of sailing for India. It is about two years since the Pathological Laboratory in Netely was supplied with virulent samples of Bombay plague microbes, and Professor Wright Director of that Laboratory, who is also coming out on the Plague Commission or Professor Kanthak, the Director of the Pathological Institute in the Cambridge University must have been handling those microbes almost as long as ourselves here in India. It is also certain that Professor Gaffky, of the German Mission here of last year is now demonstrating his plague specimens to the Hessens-Darmstadt auditory in Giessen; or Professor Pfeiffer, to the Bacteriologists of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin; or Professor Wyssokwitch, to his pupils in the University of Kieff, Southern Russia; and so on. The above picture is

ONLY A REPETITION OF WHAT HAPPENED WHEN KOCH HAD ISOLATED THE CHOLERA MICROBES

in Calcutta in 1894: before the year was over every Laboratry in the world was in possession, and is in possession still, of cultures of living cholera microbes. The lesson of that experience, now I belive, finally taught, is that there is no danger of cholera epidemics being originated by those proceedings. To complete the description I need scarcely add what is probably known to every one, that, apart, from plague and cholera, in all the big Laboratories, studies are uninterruptedly pursued, from one end of the year to the other, upon anthrax, glanders, influenza, Malta fever, various tropical diseases, which do not exist at all or are rare in the countries where they are being studied. The Laboratories in question are situated in the largest and most important towns of their respective countries, and, within those towns, very often in the most fashionable or most populous centres. Such is the case of the conjoint Laboratories of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeans, near the Strand, on the Victoria Embankment, in London; of the Laboratory of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in Smithfield; of the institute for Infectious Diseases in the Charite Strasse in Berlin; of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, near the Boulevard de Vangirard; of the Institute for Experimental Medicine on the Aptekarsky Ostroff in St. Petersburgh; and I may quote the Plague Research Laboratory, which was for many months located at "the cliff," on the Malabar Hill, in the best part of Bombay, on the way to H. E. the Governors residence, and within five minutes drive from it. It may be

PROPER IN CONCLUSION

to mention as an illustration the bacteriological work already done in India. The so called "second" inoculation against cholera is performed with a specimen of living microbes brought up artificially to the highest degree of virulence obtainable. During the first cholera inoculation campaign in the 29 months between April 1893 and August 1895 the inoculations were carried into 97 stations in India, of which about a half were in the N.-W. P. and Oudh and in the Punjab, then free from cholera, while the other half were in cholera-stricken districts of Lower Bengal, Behar and Assam. Among the places in the Punjab free from cholera, where both the public and the authorities approved of the introduction of inoculation, was Simla, where 440 persons came to be inoculated, mostly twice, at the Ripon Hospital, in the midst of the Simla bazar, and at Surgeon-Colonel Stephen's residence, in one of the best parts of the town. On no occasion was there even a suspicion aroused of an epidemic having been produced by any of the above-mentioned institutes, or by those tens of thousands of operations against cholera performed in India. In the light of these facts the "dangers" will appear to be not in Laboratories, but in the growing readiness to entrust bacteriological work to workers who are unprepared for it; in the fact that many of those who are acquainted with bacteriological methods from a short cursus in the hospitals, or from a two-monthly attendance at a Laboratory, or simply from a studious reading, can hardly restrain themselves from trying their hand in a work so attractive and so apparently lucid, easy and harmless; and that many of these workers are now left to their own devices, without guidance or proper supervision.

W. M. HAFFKINE.

Bombay, 25th November.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Abdoula Dr
Allen Walter Mrs
Alvaris N Dr
Anstey H C
Armstrong E C Mrs
Bacon Mr
Bailey A T
Banley
Baxter Mrs
Bendall Cecil
Bevan Mrs
Brooke Isaac
Brown A F Mrs
Bryant R M Beadon
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff
Cambs Constance
Campbell J S
Campbell Miss
Carter Walter Mrs
Cavalier A R Rev
Chalke G E
Chapman A G Betts
Cleveland Charles Mrs
Cobbold J P Mrs
Collin E W Mrs
Collingridge Herbert
Collins Stratford Mrs
Colom Anne Miss
Cooper F C Miss
Cowie Norman Mrs
Curtis Richards
Dabrowich W
Daniel Lindsay Mrs
David Dooming
Deep N Singh
Douglas A L Mrs
Douglas I
Edal Jacobl
Elliot J Esquire
Fairley V Mrs
Falle Mrs
Fenn B Miss
Fernandes D L
Fernandes J L DeR
Flament F
Frank Ant
Giles Miss
Glasgow Mrs
Gooue W
Gopalchandra Shastri
Gordon Robert V
Gray H K Miss
Greffiths Wm
H D Hormusji
Harrington H S
Harrison R Morley
Hassan Mrs
Hay I Errol
Henderson G S Mrs
Hills C R
Hurdy T Mrs
Hoosein Abulla
Horst W P Vonder
Hutchinson Mrs
Jefferies E Mrs
Jervis Eric Revd
Keely Herbert
Kiernander E M
Kologreoff Mrs
Lascellas J H
Lightowler A W
Lingi Marienaro
Lovett H V Mrs
Malingpant W
Malvery Miss
Martineau Mrs
Mathews Mrs
McDonell J C Mrs
McDonell Mrs
McGuire Evo Miss
Milles Fred H
Miller G A
Mitchell B
Moody V R Shey garaya
Morris A
Marsh Clara Miss
Maulabux Saheb Chankar
Mulla and Co
Musgrave K
New Coal Mining Co
Nice J W
O'Connor W
Orts Pierre
Pearse F N
Pisarenricty A
Potter Thomas
Potts Miss
Price Davis H Miss
Randall Mrs
Reynolds W G
Rhodes M J
Roodrow James
Roussean A Mrs'
Russell W K Mrs
Scheslchebmzki M
SchondienstJoseph
Schwartz, Mrs
Scott Robert A
Sen B B
Sharpe Clement
Shaw
Smith G
Steward Donald M
Stone
Stuart A W
Sutcliff S
Syed Hasan Esq
Tate Miss
Thomas A T Mrs
Tweedie A G
Upton Edmund
Vakil A K
Valentine Mrs
Vickers E M Mrs
Vignall A D
Watson Harriet Miss
West Miss
Williams Bird Miss.
Wyal A W

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 29th November were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 28th, 5 feet 7 inches against 5 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rabi sowings are in progress. The fodder supply is scarce in parts of Manjhand, Kotri and Kohistan talukas. The prices of food-grains are steady. The cattle are in good condition.

Snikarpur.—Threshing of kharif crops is progress ing. Rabi sowings are nearly completed. The stand ing crops are flourishing. The cattle are in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rice crops is in progress. Threshing of bajri and jowari continues. Rabi crops are in fair condition except in four talukas. The cattle are in fair condition. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the Guni taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings have advanced the Idan ex Begari and Sirwah canals have ceased flowing and crops are suffering. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari has fallen by 2 seers, of wheat by 10 chataks and of rice by 12 chataks per rupee, whilst that of bajri has risen by 13 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rice crops are being harvested in Mirpur Khas, Khipra and Sanghar talukas and damaged by rats in Umarkot taluka, Rabi sowings continue in five talukas. The rabi crops in Umarkot are in fair condition. The cattle are in fair condition except in three talukas. The fodder supply is sufficient in the Mirpur Khas and Khipra talukas: elsewhere it is scarce. A shock of earthquake was felt in Mithi for one minute and a half; it was also felt in Nagar.

Panch Mahals.—The standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. The fodder supply is plentiful. The price of maize in Dohad has risen from 40 to 37 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For the week ending 28th November 1898). —Sowing of rabi crops, tobacco and sugarcane is in progress, The standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 12 seers, of wheat 11 seers and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The standing crops are in good condition, The general prospects are good, The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Temperature normal from 23rd to 25th: abnormal temperature 3° warm from 26th to 28th and 2° warm on 29th. Vapour in air excessive on 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th, and normal on 26th and 29th. Wind normal throughout the week,

Thana.—Reaping of kharif crops is almost over Threshing of crops is nearly finished. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress throughout the district. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Kolaba.—Threshing, mowing of grass and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 64 total per rupee. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri—Sowing of summer crops is in progress' The fodder supply is sufficient. The cattle are healthy except in parts of the Rajapur taluka. The price of rice has slightly fallen; that of other articles is nearly stationary.

Khandesh—Rain is wanted for rabi crops in the Shirpur and Sindkheda talukas. Picking of cotton and reaping of kharif crops are in progress. Sowing of rabi crops has almost been completed. The Standing crops are in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The price of bajri has slightly risen while that of jowari has fallen.

Nasik.—Reaing of kharif and sowing of rabi crops aare nearly completed. The standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in god condition. There have been no marked fluctuations in prices of food-grains.

Ahmednagar.—The standing crops are withering in most parts. Threshing of bajri is in progress. Picking of cotton has commenced. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 18 seers 51 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—The standing crops are in good condition, Reaping of kharif crops is at and end. Sowing of rabi crops is also completed. The want of rain is still felt in some parts of the district The condition of cattle is good and the fodder supply is sufficient. Jowari sold cheaper in the Purandhar and Sirur talukas, and bajri in these talukas and in Bhimthadi taluka. There was a sligh rise in the prices of jowari and bajri in the Mava taluka. Price seventy, stationary elsewhere. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were 36 lbs., 33 lbs., and 21 lbs., respectively per rupee.

Sholapur.—The young rabi and standing kharif crops are in good condition. Rice crop is injured in some places by rats in the village of Madha in the Madha taluka. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight rise in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Karmala, Pandharpur and Sangola, and fall in the Madh taluka; elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 24 seers 2 chataks,

Satara.—Rain is wanted in the Khanapur taluka, The standing rabi crops are in good condition. The agricultural stock are healthy, The fodder supply is sufficient.

Bijapur.—Reaping of bajri is nearly completed Rabi crops are in good condition. Green grass is procurable everywhere. Dry fodder is sufficient, The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 28 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Reaping of early crops is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The prices of food-grains are almost stationary. The agricultural stock are in good condition, The fodder and water supplies are sufficient. Grasshopper sappeared in small numbers in the Belgaum and Parasgad tulukas,

Dharwar.—The standing crops are in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops is in progress. Sowing of rabi crops is nearly completed. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 22 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice harvest continues. Ground is under prepartion for second crop in places. The agricultural stock are in good condition except in a few places.

Rajkot.—The irrigation of wheat is progressing. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 14 seers 20 tolas, 14 seers 45 toals, 17 seers 40 tolas and 14 seers 10 tolas, respectively, per rupee. There has been no marked rise or fall since last week.

Wadhwan.—Sowing of wheat and gram is completed. Bajri sells at 16 seers and jowari at 19 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The standing crops and agricultural stock are in fair condition. Harvesting of kharif corps continues in parts of Baroda division. Rabi sowing continues in the Navsari and Kadi divisions. Poppy sowing has commenced in the Kadi division. The price of bajri is 38 lbs., of wheat 21 lbs., of rice, superior, 14 lbs., and of rice, inferior, 22 lbs. per British rupee.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Indore and Surat, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Sholapur, 14 at Bombay and 12 at Secunderabad. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 44° at Lahore. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin, Bellary, Madras, Raipur, Saugor, Veraval, Rajkot, Deesa, Karachi, Allahabad and Lahore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and on the Malabar Coast. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·12"), Cuddapah (2·41"), Madras (2·24") and Trichinopoly (1·16"), light to moderate showers at Belgaum, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Colombo, and a few drops at Goa The skies are heavily clouded in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and rain in local showers is likely. Local rain is also probable the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidceny.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·965
Temperature of the Air..........degrees	82·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........	70·9
Dew Point..........	65·6
Relative humidity of Air..........	·591
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..........	74·9
General Directions of wind*	ENE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*..........miles	289

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—November 30.

10 p.m.	78·8

THURSDAY—December 1.

6 a.m.	76·6
10 a.m.	79·2
2 p.m.	86·4
14 p.m.	84·2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1688 tons, Captain G E Metcalfe, will sail to day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr H L Butt and 12 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 1.

Shd	Vessels	Ton	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
	Avoca	944	Davidson			A Munjee
	Baghdad	819	Hill			M M & Co
	Courland	764	Fairweather			D Abdulla
	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden		P & O Co
	Camorta	1351	Magenta	Calcutta		M M & Co
	Union	830	Pederson			Bombay Co
	Flor de Din brig	133	Nacoda			......
	Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
	Forelaid	2881	Chambers			K N & Co
	Booldana	2113	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
	Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe			Do
	Umta	3459	Harrington			Do
	Nadir	2011	Sandilands			T M & Co
	Ship Ladakh	1908	Hannah			....
	Oolobaria	3470	Lee			M M & Co
	Dean	958	Hamilton			R S & Co
	Chusan	2852	Street			P & O Co
	Byculla	1095	Tyrell			M M & Co
	Kola	497	Livingstone			M M & Co
	Woolwich	2107	Cox			A Montachaff

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
B	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliott	Genoa	8-12	F M & Co
C	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis	Marseilles	8-12	Bombay Co
G	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta		H C Tarmohomed
M	Mirzapore	2168	Cootes	Calcutta	3-12	H C Joosub
Q	Rajputana	1318	Gimblett	D Bay	5-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Indravati	513	Adam	Mangalore	2-12	Shprd & Co
	Kaveri	553	Fuckeer	Bhownager	3-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Australia	2292	Asborne	Marseilles	3-12	W&AG&Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	7-12	F Balduino
4	Bormida	1499	Delaya	China	4-12	F Baldovino
5	Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China	......	P & O S N Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	6-12	P & O S N Co
12	Egypt	4168	Langborne	London	3-12	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Kola	497	Livingstone	Karachi	3-12	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bhundara	2936 tons gross	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·38.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Rothenfels s	Tigge	Hamburg
	Kilwa s	MacLean	Persian Gulf
	Hiroshima Maru s.	Tsuji	Japan, &c
	Amphitrite s	Costanzo	Trieste

The steamer Chyebassa, Captain Metcalfe, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta and Coast ports

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Orange Branch s—50 cases whisky H S Smith and Co
Australia s—9 cases whisky Dhunjibhoy Cowasji
City of London s—5 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co, 1 qr cask whisky Rogers and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—17 packages glassware Adam Sajan, 6 casks chemicals N S Bharucha, 15 barrels alum Owen and Okell, 210 boxes pale soap Coutts and Co

FROM LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—50 drums turpentine, 75 drums linseed oil and 135 kegs paints G Jewaji
Carthage s—54 cases brandy D Cowasji
Egypt s—10 cases liqueurs Phipson and Co

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—35 cases vermouth D Dadabhoy, 35 cases vermouth D Cowasji

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—115 cases window glass B Mahomedally and Co, 369 cases candles Coutts and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—4 hogsheads metheylated spirit D Cowasji
Rothenfels s—7 cases medicine G Bulakidas, 25 cases slate pencil A Shaik Adum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—11 bales wool and 4 bales goat hairs Jaffarally Karmally, 76 bales wool Bhuwan Hurbham.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—12 bales skins Haji D H Hassum, 6 cases brase ware Ardeshir and Byramji, 2000 cwt mussel A B Lascheck and Co. 200 bales hemp Ebji Oomersey, 2 bales woollen carpets Fluming Shaw and Co, 532 cwts myrabollams David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—7 bales woollen carpets Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreland s—51 bales goathair McOsteremayer and Co, 2001 cwt linseed owen and Kell, 2002 cwt gingerlyseed A B Lascheck and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Den of Airlie s—2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co 2000 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt linseed Volkar Brothers 2001 cwt gingellyseed Dharsi Nanji and Co, 2000 cw poppyseed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macrae s—4 bales cotton Fleming Shaw and Co, 3000 cwt gram and 200 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers
Singapore s—5000 cwt castorseed, 5000 cwt gingellyseed and 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers, 2000 cwt wheat and 1377 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co, 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—75 cwt ooplate Abdool Hoosen Camroodin and Co. 131 cwt raisins Quan Lun Eooo
Peshawar s—75 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co, 3 cwt peacock feathers and 80 cwt khismis Abdool C Esmallji, 175 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 100 bales twist Framji Sons and Co, 100 bales twist A Manjee and Co
Chusan s—25 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co 50 bales twist Ritchie Stuart and Co 50 bales twist Konglebang 107 bales twist David Sassoon and Co 350 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co 25 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co 58 bales Cotton Hajiadum Esmall and Co 83 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—50 bales twist Framji Sons Co, 100 bales twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co, 100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 550 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR

G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder to-morrow (Saturday), at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cycling members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 3rd instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—

No 4533 Vol A Higgins to C Company
No 4534 Vol M Mcleerny to D Company

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 2.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

Appeals for loading and Final Disposal

976,355,97—Khandoo and S—Trikumdas Moolji vs Jeewandas Haridas—Tyebji D and Co
980,20,97—Smetham B and Noble—Meherbai and another vs Maneckbai and another—Ardeshir H and D
981,253,97—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Haji Abdoola vs Goolam Hoosein Soomar Viragani—Thakurdas D C and H
989,588,97—Bhaishunker and K—Appaji Bapuji Kurgunikar vs Gangaram Bapsoba Rele and others—Dikshit and D
994,316,97—In person—Jainabai and others vs Khoja Visram Allana—Hiralal M and M
995,61,98—Payne G and S—Enjelien De Souza and another vs Nicholas De Ga and others—Nanu and H and Daphtary and F

OPIUM REVENUE.

Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1898-99 :—

	Latest Month In Nov 1898 Bengal	In Oct 1898 Bombay	Total
Estimate	32,50,000	10,00,000	42,50,000
Actual	36,87,275	12,09,000	48,96,275
Better than Estimate	4,37,275	2,09,000	6,46,275

Eight sales of Bengal Opium and seven months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov 1898 Bombay	To end of Oct 1898 Bengal	Total.
Estimate	2,60,00,000	73,00,000	3,33,00,000
Actual	2,62,49,100	77,29,750	3,39,78,850
Better than Estimate	2,49,100	4,29,750	6,78,850

THE CURZON PAVILION
OF VARIETIES.
LOCATION—ESPLANADE.

Lessee and Proprietor ....LEWIS JORDAN.
Manager ....EDWIN GEACH.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING,
GRAND FASHIONABLE PARSEE NIGHT.
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of the most Influential and Leading Citizens.
SPECIALLY SUPERB PROGRAMME.
Doors open 8-15, Start 9, Terminate 11-15.

THE FAMOUS, FEARLESS
FLYING JORDANS.
Book your Seats and See
THE
NEW PROGRAMME OF ATTRACTIONS
NEW PROGRAMME OF ATTRACTIONS
AN
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
THREE THOUSAND NIGHTLY.
3,000 } OF BOMBAY'S POPULACE { 3,000
3,000 } AT { 3,000
3,000 } EACH PERFORMANCE { 3,000
UNMISTAKEABLY
THE GREATEST THEATRICAL TRIUMPH KNOWN TO INDIA.

PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 as.—Special Box Seats Rs. 4.
zenana boxes may be ordered.
Soldiers and Sailors half price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
N.B.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort of our patrons and bicycles will be checked free.
SECURE SEATS AT SOUNDY & COMPANY.
SPECIAL FAMILY MATINEE.
Ladies avoid the crush of the evening.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

MATINEE | Doors open at 4-30.
MATINEE | Starting punctually at 5.
MATINEE | CHILDREN
MATINEE | EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART.
MATINEE | EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART.
MATINEE | Give the Youngsters
MATINEE | A TREAT

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

LAMONT, THE HUMAN ARROW,
Will execute his GREAT SENSATIONAL DIVE
at 8 o'clock, outside the Marquee, FREE.

K. E. TALATI,
LEATHER DRESSER AND
CURRIER MAKES

Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
Morocco Leather for Carriage Lining,
Enamelled Leather for Carriage Hood.
Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes.
Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.

FACTORY :—Ahmedabad.
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STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PURE LINSEED OIL
SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"
CALCUTTA.

Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.

FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

AT yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs. 11,00,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 22,40,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 11,00,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., 11 per cent of the tenders thereat being accepted. Extra allotments, of Bills were made on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, amounting to Rs.10,000 on each, at 1s. 4 1-32d. It was announced that 45 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3 3-4d.

The price of Consols declined 1-2 per cent yesterday in London, 111 being quoted. French Rentes remained at 102 1-4 ; while Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·30 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116 1-2 ; and 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities declined 3-16 per cent, to £62 3-16. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower in value at 27 9-16d. per oz. ; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 59 5-8 cents per oz, Demand Exchange on London being unaltered at 4·85 1-8 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales ; and the Imports, 15,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed firm.

There was a drop in New York of 1-16 cent. in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands, to 5 9-16 cents. per lb. ; and Futures both February and May declined 5 points each, to 5-37 and 5-48 cents per lb. respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 78,000 bales, and the arrivals this season now compare as follows with those during the same period in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	78,000	48,000	32,000
Four days' do. ...	206,000	200,000	191,000
Since 1st Sept............	4,178,000	3,984,000	3,711,000

Locally the cotton market has to-day been steady in tone. Experters bought but 200 bales Akote, at Rs. 134 per candy. The mills took 100 bales Chandoor. at Rs. 134 ; 200 Khangaum, at 133 ; 100 Dhamangaum, at Rs. 135 ; 100 Pachora, at Rs. 130 ; 100 Bhussawal, at Rs. 122 ; 100 Akote, at Rs. 133. "Good" Broach was quoted at 151 per candy, March delivery ; "Good" Bhownuggar at Rs. 133, for May ; and "Fully Good" Bengal at Rs. 123, for January.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue quiet but steady at current prices.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	4,085	bales.
Wheat	15,498	cwts.
Linseed	2,329	"
Rapeseed	1,764	"
Gingellyseed........................	15,856	"
Castorseed	818	"
Rice	8,696	"

FREIGHTS are firm. Business was done at 18s. per ton for ready shipment ; but for forward nothing is reported.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a good enquiry for Bank Paper, and Demand was given to a fair extent at 1s. 4d. and afterwards the Banks refused to sell at that rate. A fair amount of forward Wire was reported done. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand........	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic........	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market has been weak and dull, and quotations declined from their opening level of 94 1-16 for money and 94 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, to the extent of 1-16 to 1-8 per cent, to 94 and 93 15-16 in the two positions, respectively ; Threes continued at 84 1-2

SHARES—The market is dull, and prices are generally unchanged. Bank of Bombay are £2 1-2 higher, at £ 1,195 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats, dull.

Good Bhownuggar 2 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111
3 per cent. Rentes........................	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........................	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £700,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 30.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, arrived here this morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 19th November, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 19. Rs.	Nov. 26. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds........................	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,33,077	45,63,536
Do. do. at Branches	32,32,671	28,34,483
Other Deposits........................	318,29,700	303,59,35
Post Bills	11,054	11,79
Credits, undrawn	22,13,010	20,58,79
Rs...	596,19 512	572,27,319
ASSETS.		
Government Securities........................	93,25,542	92,37,667
Other authorised Securities	34,80,259	34,80,259
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities........................	54,49,118	52,93,286
Loans do. do. do.	125,94,843	125,46,692
Bills Discounted and purchased	72,38,383	75,16,351
Dead Stock	4,15,355	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery........................	21,539	21,581
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	1,56,398	2,20,388
Cash	239,38,075	184,95,740
Rs..	596,19,512	572,27,319

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 19th November, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up........................	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 21,97,369 4 2 } Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,79,228 3 8 }	34,76,597	7	10
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches...	225,66,616	9	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	40,533	5	3
Sundries	5,75,966	5	5
Total........	356,59,713	12	0
ASSETS.			
Government Securities........................	39,21,822	6	0
Other authorised Investments	9,65,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	35,54,579	14	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities........	49,18,911	6	5
Bills discounted and purchased	72,94,989	15	6
Balances with other Banks	8,98,893	2	0
Bullion........................	7,460	7	6
Dead stock	8,25,264	2	1
Stamps........................	12,682	15	4
Sundries	89,376	4	1
	224,90,006	15	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	131,69,706	12	5
Total........	356,59,713	12	0

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Salvador are subject censure of Government at Libertad.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TURNBULL.—November, 14, at Lungsung, Nowgong, Assam, the wife of A. Duncan Turnbull, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEWIS.—November, 25, at the Hermitage, Saidpur, N. B. S. Ry., John Lewis, P. W. D.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1898.

DR. SWEN HEDIN'S "Through Asia" (Methuen and Co.) is one of the most interesting narratives of exploration that we have ever read. At some points of the narrative the story of his adventures can only be described as horribly exciting. Few travellers have gone through such experiences as the learned Swedish doctor encountered in the sandy desert of Gobi, and have lived to tell the tale of their sufferings. On the 10th of April the author with four men, eight camels, two dogs, three sheep and some poultry, started from Market on the western edge of the desert. The wasted shadows of the doctor himself, two of his followers and one camel were all that emerged alive on the banks of the Khotan-daria in the beginning of the following month. Their journey was a terribly monotonous struggle day after day through sand dunes destitute of animal and vegetable life. As Columbus and his followers on the Atlantic watched eagerly for sea-weed and birds betokening the proximity of land, so our travellers observed with the keenest interest the smallest insect or plant that gave them hopes of being within measurable distance of the waters of the Khotan-daria towards which they directed their march. As they penetrated deeper and deeper into the desert, the sand dunes became higher, and lying between the dunes were level pools of inconceivably small dust into which they sank up to their knees. On April 25th the terrible discovery was made that, owing to disobedience of the instructions given, there was only water left for two days, and there were as yet no signs of the termination of the desert. From that day the camels were refused any more water and gradually became weaker and weaker. By strict economy the small supply of water was made to last till the end of the month, but at last there was none left even for the human beings in the caravan. They dug a well ten feet down into the sand but their efforts were in vain. On the 1st of May Dr. Hedin, having been without water in the terible heat for over twenty-four hours, ventured to swallow a tumblerful of Chinese brandy that they took with them to burn in their cooking stoves. Some of the others tried to quench their thirst with a still more abominable draught. On the following day they maintained life by drinking the blood of the sheep and poultry that they had with them. At this point two of the native followers succumbed and had to be left to die amid the wrecks of the caravan and the dying camels. After leaving this camp of death, Dr. Hedin, who had been plunged in the depths of despair, experienced a strange revulsion of feeling which psychologists may try to explain. "Before us" he writes "were the black night and the treacherous ocean sand. But I was buoyed up by an abounding energy and the joy of life. Never before had I been so full of overflowing gladness, never before had my vital spirits been so boyant with energy. I was determined I would get through, even though I should crawl it like a worm through the sand." And get through it he did at last four days later, and after drinking deep draughts from a pool in the Khotan-daria, carried back his water-proof Swedish boots full of the precious fluid and saved the life of one of his faithful followers, whom he had left behind at the point of death. Two others of his following with one camel turned up a day or two later with one camel. The rest of the men and the camels found their graves in the sand of the desert.

Undeterred by these terrible experiences, Dr. Swen Hedin penetrated the desert of Gobi a second time in the beginning of 1896. On this occasion his starting point was the ancient town of Khotan on the south of the desert, and the general direction of his march was northerly. The start was made in midwinter on January 14th, and in the course of the journey the thermometer sometimes fell to seven degrees below zero. Protected by fur and a sleeping bag, the author slept on the bare ground in spite of the intense cold. Fortunately there was a plentiful supply of fuel on the route. The great event of the journey was the discovery of the city of Takla Makan, buried in the sand like Brahmanabad in Sind, and lying about half way between the river Khotan-daria and Keriya-daria. The Doctor had heard of these remarkable ruins from the inhabitants of Khotan, some of whom were in the habit of going there to search for gold. As he and his followers approached it, they found themselves in a dead forest, consisting of "short tree stems and stumps, grey and brittle as glass, branches twisted like cork-screws from the drought, and sun-bleached roots." This forest was no doubt once supplied with moisture by the waters of the Keriya-daria, the shifting of whose channel eastward had left it and the neighbouring city a prey to the desert sands. The other ruins that Dr. Hedin had visited in East Turkestan, consisted of walls and towers of sun-dried clay. In Takla-makan on the contrary all the houses were built of popular wood, and no vestige of a stone or clay house was to be seen. The only portions of the houses that survived were "posts six to ten feet high and pointed at the top, worn away by wind and sand, but nevertheless as brittle as glass, breaking readily when struck." The site occupied by the ruins is between two and three miles in diameter. The results of Dr. Hedin's cursory excavations showed, that the inhabitants of the city were Buddhists, and had reached a high pitch of civilization. In a building that his guides called the Budkhaneh or Temple of Buddha, the walls of plastered reed were decorated with a number of paintings "executed in a masterly manner," specimens of which are given in two excellent coloured illustrations. In the immediate vicinity of the temple were found gypsum figures in relief that had once served as wall decorations. They represented images of Buddha and women clad in voluminous garments, with their hair gathered up in knots on the tops of their heads. Traces of gardens were found among the sand dunes, and a mill stone of porphyry over six feet in diameter, gave clear indications that a powerful stream, no doubt the Keriya-daria, had once flowed past the city. How long ago was it since its inhabitants enjoyed the cool shade of their leafy apricot and plum trees? When and how was the city engulphed in the land that destroyed it, and at the same time preserved its remains for the wonder of posterity? As the religion of the people was undoubtedly Buddhistic, they must have lived and flourished before the Arab invasion that swept that religion away in the beginning of the eighth century. Further from the extent of land, to the south of Taklamakan, covered by sand, and from observations of the rate at which sand dunes move southward, our author conjectures that fifteen hundred or two thousand years must have elapsed since the city was overwhelmed and rendered uninhabitable.

Dr. Hedin's meeting with the Anglo-Russian boundary commission must have been a very pleasant interlude in the middle of the loneliness and privations that characterised the greater part of his Central Asian explorations. Soon after his arrival, he was present at a grand evening entertainment given by his friend General Pavalo-Shveikovsky, the head of the Russian Commission. Here he enjoyed the society of distinguished warriors and scientists, and found the luxury of Europe and Asia combined in the Russian reception tent. "The interior was draped with Oriental cloth and variegated carpets from Kashgar. The table glittered with bottles and decanters of European wines and liqueurs ; whilst dotted about amongst them were dishes of solid silver, heaped with grapes, apples, and duchesse pears from the Governor's own garden in Margelan." At a subsequent dinner given by the same host, "the *sakuska*, or ante-table of Russian usage, consisted of caviar, preserved meats, Swiss cheese, pate-de-fois-gras, and almost every conceivable delicacy, whilst for dinner we were served, amongst other courses, with crayfish soup, lobster mayonnaise, asparagus, and so forth. The only thing which failed to make a due impression upon me was the *glaces*: I had been completely spoiled for *glaces* by the glaciers on the roof of the world." This banquet was given to celebrate the conclusion of the labours of the commission, and an equally sumptuous feast was given by General Gerard, the English Commissioner, on the same auspicious occasion. The members of the Russian and English Commissions vied with each other in hospitably entertaining the distinguished traveller who had found his way to their encampment on the roof of the world, and they tried by every means in their power to induce him to prolong his visit. His artistic eye was delighted with the brave show of the Hyderabad Lancers in their light brown uniform decorated with gold braid, and their gold embroidered turbans, with blue points, hanging loosely down, and with the black bushy plumes surmounting the turbans of the men of the 20th Punjab Infantry. Then there were continual contests of horsemanship, activity and strength between the Cossacks and the Indians, and between the Russian and English officers. In such company, and with so much to delight the eye and occupy the mind, it is no wonder that the time flew rapidly away, and that it was not without feelings of regret that the enterprising traveller tore himself away, and turned his face towards the silent solitary mountains which border the Pamir plateaus on the east.

THE annual returns of the road and rail-borne trade of the Bombay presidency (exclusive of Sind) published this week, show lighter figures than the average. The average quantity of merchandise carried is set down at 752 lakhs of maunds and its valuation 5,727 lakhs of rupees. In 1896-97, the quantity was 661 lakhs of maunds and the value 5,282, of rupees. Since then, however, there has a been considerable improvement, and in 1897-98 the quantity had risen to 715 lakhs of maunds, and the value to 5,517 lakhs of rupees. Causes such as famine, plague and stringency of the money market which hampered the trade of the previous year, also affected the trade of the year under review, though fortunately to a less serious extent. But it is recorded that stress of famine became more acute as it advanced into the first half of the year, and considerably reduced the purchasing power of the consuming markets, and exhausted the grain stocks of the Presidency. The plague broke out afresh in the cold season in Bombay, and had its recrudescence in several parts of the Presidency. This was the chief disturbing element of plague ; and as Mr. Brownlow Fforde, whose report is before us, sets forth, the restrictions placed on the movements of the people prevented traders coming to Bombay. This and the previous desertion of the port by operatives and labourers hampered trade as well as industries. Money was scarce and the bank-rate high. Hence it was that the trade figures are below the average. They would have been still lower had it not been that the rainfall was favourable, and that the crops were satisfactory. Trade revived in consequence sufficiently to prevent the whole falling below that of the previous twelve months. The improvement of the aggregate trade over last year was secured by imports and exports, the local trade being a fraction below last year, and 8·4 per cent. below average. The imports were 19 per cent above last year but 7·7 per cent. below the average. The exports exceeded those of the previous year as well as the average, by 8 and 9 per cent., respectively. Under imports the unusually large receipts of food-grains other than wheat, coal and coke and oil-seeds more than made up the shrinkage under wheat ; and under exports the large reduction of about six and a-half lakhs of maunds under railway plant and rolling stock has been overtopped by increased despatches of cotton goods, sugar, kerosene, food-grains other than wheat, salt and spices.

ONE of the features of the report is the advance which is shown under the head of coal and coke. The cheapening of rates on the G. I. P. Railway led to increased quantities of Singareni coal coming into Bombay. This increased output is directly traceable to the inactivity of the English coal trade brought on by the colliers' strike. Ten years ago only 1,172,000 tons of Indian coal were brought into Bombay. In the official year just closed, the amount had risen to 6,104,000. The colliers' strike in England was a boon to Indian coalfields. It showed consumers that Indian coal was as good as Japanese ; so when they discarded the English commodity, they also closed their doors against Japanese. Of the latter, less than a quarter of the average supply was brought into Bombay, while last year's consumption of Indian coal increased in the twelve months by a million and a half maunds, the total amount being over four times what it was in 1888-1889. Cotton imports were forced down by plague, famine and unfavourable seasons. Added to this was the fall in the price of American cotton ; the result being that the demand for Indian cotton, either for the local mill industry or for shipment to European countries, was not very brisk. As regards manufactured cotton in local trade, no improvement is noticed in the year. A small increase of thirty-nine thousand maunds in Indian yarn was swept away by deficiencies under other heads. All European goods showed reductions in transactions with Bombay owing to plague restrictions. Trade was checked, and the Chinese and Japanese mills got the advantage they wished for in the Chinese market.

THE Presidency plague returns show a decrease, both in the number of persons attacked and in deaths. From 4,880 attacks and 3,990 deaths, the totals have now been brought down respectively to 4,604 and 3,690. All the same it is now clearly evident that before the end of the year the attacks will have exceeded two lakhs, and the number of deaths be very near a lakh and three-quarters, for they are already 192,526 and 151,871. Though the totals fell, it is necessary to state that in some districts the week's figures are considerably in advance of those of the previous seven days. In Kaira for example, the number of attacks rose from sixteen and nine, to twenty-nine and twenty-four, whilst in Nasik, we have 41 and 35, against 36 and 29. In Dharwar, from 2,194 attacks and 1,857 deaths, a rise to 2,361 and 1,887 is recorded. In Kolhapur, where the worst was said to be over, we find an increase of from 556 and 466, to 622 and 478. Belgaum, on the other hand, returns over three hundred fewer cases, and two hundred and thirty fewer deaths. Several other slight decreases are noticeable. Poona city, Ahmedabad district, Khandesh, Kaira, Karachi district, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Savantvadi, Dharampur, and Sachin were entirely free. One case of a European attack and death is noticed, occurring in Belgaum cantonment.

IT is notified that Government will assemble at Bombay on Monday 12th instant.

AT the sitting of the Plague Commission yesterday Dr. Bainbridge, Surgeon Genaral to the Governmen of Bombay, Dr. Galleotti, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colone Wilkin, and Dr. A. G. Viegas were examined as witnesses. The last witness gave an account of the first three cases of plague that came under his observation on and after 18th September 1896.

THE services of Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MR. P. C. H. SNOW, C. I. E., on return to duty, is appointed to act as Commissioner, Central Division, pending further orders.

LIEUTENANT H. B. DES. V. WILKINSON, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is appointed extra A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor.

MR. E. GREENWOOD, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years from the 1st of December. Mr. J. Wallace C. E. is appointed to act temporarily as Principal of the School of Art, Bombay, from the date of Mr. E. Greenwood' departure on leave, pending the arrival of the New Vice-Principal.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. MacMilan, B.A. (Oxon.), to act in the First Grade of the Educational Department in the vacancy caused by Mr. T. B. Kirkham's proceeding on leave, and with effect from the date on which Mr. Kirkham gave over charge of his office. From the date on which Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite became confirmed in the First Grade, Mr. MacMillan is appointed to act in that grade in the vacancy caused by Mr. S. Cooke's absence on leave.

THE appointment of Mr. W. Lane, as the First Deputy Registrar, High Court vice Mr. L. A. Watkins made by the Chief Justice is confirmed by the Government. The appointment of Mr. W. J. Howard as the Second Deputy Registrar is also confirmed.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL REID, with the moveable column from Khar, reached Chakdara on Tuesday morning. This force is now encamped on the right bank of the Swat River awaiting further developments.

THE marriage is announced, and will take place next month at Meerut, of Mr. E. F. Jacob, of the North-Western Railway, and Miss Bamfield, daughter of Colonel Bamfield, some time Inspector-General of the Police of the Punjab.

THE usual reports are springing up of unrest along the frontier in other directions than Swat. There seems to be no foundation whatever for these rumours, but the troops in the Khyber and at all exposed points will doubtless be more on the alert now that a fresh tribal movement has begun.

FROM the 19th to the 25th instants, 12 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 280 Hindus, and 52 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 357 ; the death-rate being 41.0 and the mean for the ten previous years, 40·1. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague 1, cholera 5, small-pox nil, measles 5, fevers 35, dysentery 84, diarrhœa 8, and other causes 219 ; making a total of 357.

THE standing camp at Rawalpindi for the Commander of the Punjab Forces, which, by the way, Sir George Wolseley never occupied last year, staying with friends when he visited Rawalpindi, has been done away with. Sir Power Palmer has taken the bungalow formerly occupied in Rawalpindi by Brigadier-General Nicholson. The nices, parade ground in the station of Rawalpindi is, therefore, once more available for its legitimate use.

DR. AND MRS. WORKMAN, who are now in Calcutta, are the first cyclists to make the trip from Darjeeling to that city. They were a week *en route* and had to carry their bedding and much of their food. The descent from Ghoom to Siliguri, 2,000 feet, is in gradients similar to that from Murree to Kohala, at no point requiring the use of a break. The workmans will next visit the Orissan temples before starting north-west.

THE anxiety which Simla seems to have been feeling for the safety of Sir Salter Pyne is, the Lahore paper believes, quite unnecessary. Sir Salt has not left Peshawar by the middle of this month, November and it was then uncertain if he would return to Kabu certainly before the snows came on. He was waiting for a letter from the Amir and his future movements were very uncertain at the middle of the month. Our contemporary believes he finally left about the 25th.

THE *West Coast Spectator* reports that the ladies of the Committee formed for the purpose of collecting funds for the Caste Hospital at Calicut, besides meeting with poor support from the local Rajahs, have been subjected to very rude treatment at the hands of certain Moplah gentlemen whom they visited. Our contemporary understand that "these benevolent ladies, who with such self-denial are going about to collect money for our good, were made to stand waiting in the sun for a considerable length of time, and not even offered a chair. The donations offered need not be mentioned. This is a disgrace not alone to themselves but to the entire native community of Calicut."

MR. BOOTH, Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Assam, writes as follows with reference to lower primary education :—"The Assam peasant does not believe that his son's prospects as an agriculturist are improved by sending his child to school, that is, he believes education is detrimental to success in land cultivation as it is practised in Assam. The youth prefers being a clerk on a very small salary to being a farmer and an influential tea-planter assured me that the distaste for agriculture which has arisen on account of education, is so pronounced that he feared the Assamese themselves would in the near future lose hold of their tenures or peasant proprietorship, and that the agriculture of the Valley would in all likelihood be conducted by immigrants from other Provinces."

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 19th of November was 235, against 226 and 227 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by eight. There were no deaths from cholera, against nil and three in the two preceding weeks. There were no deaths from plague. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were four deaths from tetanus against eight in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 76 and 16, respectively, against 76 and 27 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·2 per mille per annum, against 33·4, the mean of the last five years.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 29 was 616, giving a death-rate of 36·82 per annum per thousand as against 41·82 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·34 the average over the past-five years. Of the total number 123 died from fevers, of which 43 were bubonic ; 1 small-pox ; 4 measles ; 1 leprosy ; 93 phthisis ; 45 diseases of the nervous system ; 126 affections of the respiratory organs ; 20 diarrhœa ; 10 dysentery ; 34 still-born ; 64 old age and debility ; 12 accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 28 ; Brahmin, 16 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 300; Hindu outcaste, 71 ; Musalman, 139 ; Parsee, 24 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 16 ; Eurasian 4 , European 5 ; Negro-African 3 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 227 as against 247 the corresponding period of last year, and 343 the average over the past five years.

A REVISED programme of the sailings of the colonial transport *Avoca*, which has recently been issued, shows that some of the moves in the course of this season's reliefs will be very late indeed. The vessel leaves Singapore on 22nd January with the 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, arriving at Karachi on February. Leaving the latter port on the next day she will take the headquarters and six companies of the Highland Light Infantry to Colombo, where she arrives on the 9th of the month, and sails again with the other two companies the following day for Trincomalee. She then proceeds to the Cape and Mauritius and brings the second battalion of the King's Royal Rifles to Calcutta, arriving there on the last day of March. Thence going to Madras, which she will reach on the 4th of April, she will sail the next day with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who now embark at the southern port instead of at Bombay as was in the first instance arranged. Owing to the late arrival of the Rifles other moves will be correspondingly delayed. The Gloucester Regiment the old 61st on relief by the old 60th will go to Allahabad ; the Norfolks from Allahabad to Bombay and the small stations connected therewith, Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Deolali. On relief at Bombay by the Norfolks the Shropshire Light Infantry will proceed to Poona. All these moves will now be made by rail in consequence of the lateness of the season. Indeed it is difficult to see how the last of them can well be completed much before May. But this is by no means the latest move of the year. It is expected that the 1st battalion of the Royal Irish Rifles cannot arrive in India before the end of May. As they are due to be stationed at Dum-Dum, presumably they will be sent by sea to Calcutta, as the long railway journey from Bombay across the hottest belt of India in May would be a trying experience for a newly arrived regiment. The 2nd Baitalion of the same Regiment, now at Poona, will sail in the *Dilwara* on the 25th of January, and the details for transfer to the other battalion are to be railed to Dum-Dum by February.

THE artillery camp at Campbellpore, which has just been brought to a close, was remarkable for the fact that cordite ammunition was for the first time used by field guns in this country. The results appear to have been satisfactory, as were also those obtained with the new 14 pound shell. One curious result greatly struck the officers who were watching the practice. While there was, of course, no smoke the flash was distinctly visible, but the exact whereabouts of the guns was much more prominently indicated by the cloud of dust set up by the recoil of the carriage on firing. In fact infantry officers present were of opinion that the indication thus afforded was quite sufficient to allow of good rifle practice being made against the guns. If this is so, it is remarkable that smokeless powder, which has done so much for the infantry soldier in the way of hiding his exact whereabouts from the enemy, will not equally benefit the artillery arm, at any rate in tropical countries, where there is almost always so much dust on the open plains where field artillery operate. As a considerable recoil is an almost necessary condition in the modern high-power gun it is difficult to see how this drawback, now for the first time apparent, is to be got over. Much further experience will be gained during the present cold weather, as there are other batteries firing cordite still to practice. The results observed with them will be very valuable, and it may perhaps be that they will not decisively confirm those arrived at Campbellpore, since it would appear that the batteries practising there were rather given to needless exposure of themselves in coming into action. Possibly if greater precautions are taken in this matter, the tell-tale dust complained of may be less prominent at other places.

THE *Moniteur de la Flotte* endeavours to minimise the significance of the movement. It must not be forgotton, we are told, that during the Spanish-American War two batteries of artillery were created at Martinique out of men furnished by the marine troops, and that the recent despatch of marine infantry to Crete has drained the depots. This will serve to account, according to the "Moniteur," for the borrowing of troops from the War Department, to which so much attention has been directed.

THE correspondent of the *Yacht* at Toulon, however says that the exertions made at the southern port during the last few days almost pass description. The *Massena* upon her arrival from Brest was not docked, but was put in hand for a slight repair, and has probably by this time joined the squadron. Admiral Fournier took his ships to sea for a three-days' cruise last Sunday. The coast-defence battleships which have arrived from Brest, though technically in the reserve, are practically ready for sea, and have full complements on board. The shore batteries have been practising with 9-4in. melinite shells against the old gunboat *Tromblon*, which was sunk by the eighth shot, the second to find the mark.

As a matter of fact 1,500 infantry have been despatch to make good gaps at the northern ports and as many to Toulon, and under an instruction of July, 1897, the "inscrits maritimes," who reached the age of thirty before July 1, were called out to accomplish the second period of training on November 1. These men are intended upon mobilisation to man the batteries attached to the naval department, and steps have been taken to put them under training. Other classes of the "inscription maritime," men of deferred training, and those available for shore service, have also been called out, all according to our discreet Service contemporary in a manner perfectly normal.

THE "Frankfurter Zeitung" learns of an extraordinary incident which occurred immediately after the Emperor's departure from Constantinople. When the Sultan was returning after bidding farewell to his guests, in spite of the lines of troops and the escort surrounding his carriage, a man succeeded in placing a large linen bundle at the frightened monarch's feet. The carriage was stopped, and Prince Abdel-Kader who was with the Sultan, stood up and cried in a loud voice : "They are going to murder my father. Excitement prevailed for some minutes, till a courageous aide-de-camp lifted the bundle out of the carriage. At this moment the mass of linen began to move, and instead of explosives, a crying baby proved to be the contents of the parcel. The man who wished by this original demonstration to acquaint the Sultan with his misery, gave himself up at once to the police, and stated that he was an official and had not had any salary for months. He was no longer in a position to maintain himself and the child, and by this step he wished at least to save the latter. The Sultan, who was at once acquainted with all this, gave orders for the man to be paid the same evening the sum owing to him. The child, by order of the Sultan, was admitted into the household of Prince Abdel-Kader.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PLAGUE IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The outbreak of Plague at Tamatave is confirmed.

It is officially declared that only natives have been attacked by the disease hitherto, and that vigorous isolation measures have been ordered.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The Austrian Upper House has also passed the Commercial treaty with Japan.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Archbishop of Canterbury to-day consecrated the Rev. Dr. Welldon, Bishop of Calcutta, at St. Pauls' Cathedral.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The Home Government makes a free grant to the West Indies, the exact amount of which is not stated but is believed to be £40,000, for certain classes of property destroyed in the recent hurricane, besides granting a loan in aid of other classes of property.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

General Lord Kitchener has announced that in response to his appeal, he has already been promised £40,000 towards the fund for founding a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

THE RELATIONS OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

A great sensation has been caused in Austria and Germany by a declaration of the Austrian Premier in the Reichsrath, that if the expulsion of Austrian subjects from Germany is continued, Austria will have to defend her rights.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with homeward English mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived here at 9 a.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE RAJKOTE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, DEC. 1.

To-day was the last day of Lord Sandhurst's visit to Rajkote, and as has been the case throughout this tour, His Excellency was kept busily engaged from early morning until late at night. The day was commenced with a visit to the Horse Show, which owing to the energy with which Mr. Souter has carried out the dutie of Honorary Secretary, has been a decided success. The show used to be held annually in Rajkote, but has been allowed to lapse since 1893. Now that it has been placed upon a satisfactory footing, it would be unfortunate if a long interval were again allowed to occur. Over four hundred entries were received, and in the classes for Brood Mares, bread in India, some nice animals were shown. His Excellency's duty was to distribute the prizes aggregating nearly three thousand rupees.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

This afternoon was devoted to the distribution of prizes at the Rajkumar College. The Principal C. W. Waddington, in opening the proceedings, alluded to the constitution of the new governing body of the college, who were composed chiefly of those who had founded and endowed the college and had continued to support it, morally and materially, sitting side by side with Government officals, who had devoted so much time and attention to the interests of the institution. They might look forward to the future with confidence and hopefulness, and believe that the inauguration of the Council on Tuesday was another step in the path of right progress and ideal advancement. The College students went through a programme of recitations in English and songs in vernacular, both of which were excellently rendered. The Governor after distributing the prizes said, he looked forward to extremely good results from the formation of the Council. He counted upon the sympathetic interest of every Chief of Kathiawar in supporting their Rajkumar College, and the great interest the Chiefs had manifested in the college, had shown him that they ought to have the principal hand in its management. He was confident that the new council would prove a businesslike body, and maintain the traditions of the college. Mr. Waddington, the Governor added, had been singularly successful in the management of the institution under his charge.

In the evening the Governor attended a full State Banquet at the Institute. The Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar proposed the health of the Queen, and the Thakore Saheb of Gondal that of Lord Sandhurst. His Excellency in the course of a most felicitous reply expressed deep gratitude at the generous hospitality of the Chiefs which had made his tour so pleasant Alluding to the approaching retirement of Colonel Hunter, he said, that no less by kindness than ability the Colonel became endeared to all the Chiefs.

MILITARY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 1.

The following movements have been ordered in relief of the troops proceeding to join the Malakand field force. The 1st South Wales Borderers from Chakrata to Rawalpindi; the 1st Royal Highlanders, from Silapur and Benares to Rawalpindi; 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkhas from Landowne to Rawalpindi; the 2nd Rajputs from Agra to Sialkot; two squadrons 17th Bengal Cavalry from Meean Meer to Firozepore; six companies 1st Somerset Light Infantry fsom Rawalpindi to Amritsar; No. 3 Company Bengal Sappers from Roorkee to Rawalpindi; 5th Bengal Cavalry from Cawnpore to Lucknow; 8th Madras Infantry from Barrackpore to Agra.

The troops taking part in the Malakand operations will all be equipped on field service scale and winter clothing.

Officers belonging to the force will not be permitted to act as press correspondents.

THE TRANSFRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

METHOD IN THE FAKIR'S MADNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DEC. 1.

The Mad Fakir's gathering is still increasing. A portion has arrived on the crest of the watershed of Robat and Kharmang and Tormang Valleys. This seems to indicate the intention of cutting off our communication with Chitral.

THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE.

Orders have to-day been issued for the concentration at Nowshera and Malakand of a field force to be called, The Malakand Field Force, to operate against the tribes around the Swat valley as may be required. It comprises a full division, Major General Waterfield Commanding, with two brigades under Brigadier-Generals Hart and Reid respectively, and Line Communication and Base under Col. Abbott C. B. The first brigade comprises the Royal Sussex Guides Infy, 21st Punjabies, 3rd Bombay Infy, Sections A. and B. of the second British Field Hospital number 30, native ditto; also sections A, and B. of number 50 ditto. Second Brigade comprises West Surrey, First Battalion fourth Gurkhas, 30th Punjabies, 38th Dogras, Sections C. and D. of no 2 British field hospital number 42 native ditto, and sections C and D of number 50 ditto, Divisional troops comprise first Bengal Lancers and two squadrons 10th ditto, 47th Field Battery and number one Mountain Battery R. A, number 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, number four Company Bengal Sappers and Miners four Companies Madras Sappers, Seceion C of number one British Field Hospital and number 44 native ditto. Line of Communication. Troops include 15th Bengal Lancers. 19th Punjabis, number 58 native Field Hospital, Ordnance and Engineers Field Parks, British and Native General Hospitals also two native and one British Field Hospital etc.

Besides these, a half squadron 10th Bengal Lancers and four companies 25th Punjabis will garrison Dargai while one squadron 10th Bengal Lancers and 31st Bengal Infantry will garrison Malakand, and half squadron 10th Bengal Lancers and four companies 25th Punjabis will garrison Chakrata and Malakand, the garrison remaining under the command of Colonel Kelly, C. B.

The Malakand field force staff as at present constituted is as follows:—The General Officer Commanding Major-General Waterfield A. A. G. Major Sherston, Rifle Brigade, A. Q. M. G., Major Grover, Second Punjab Cavalry, D. A. Q. M. G., Captain Douglas Second Bengal Lancers, Field Intelligence Officer, Captain Robertson 15th Bengal Lancers, Superintendent army signalling, Caotain Evatt Second Battalion Fifth Gurkhas, P.M. O. Colonel R. C. Eaton Commandant R. A., Lieut-Colonel Brackenbury; adjutant R. A, Captaian Hardy of number 5 mountain Battery; Commanding R. E. Major R. C. Maxwell; Adjutant Ditto, Lieut. G. H. Griffiths; Field Enniceer, Captain H. M. Ellis; Assistant Fieid Engineers. Lieutenant F. H. Saunders and D. Ogilvie; Ordnance Officer Captain W. Malleson R. A. Chief Commissariat Officer Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Sandys; Assistant ditto, Captain Camiller 13th Bengal Infantry; Divisional Transport Officer Major C. G. R. Thakwell; Assistant Ditto, Captain Macandrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Senior Veterinary Officer, Vet. Captain K. Lees; Survey Officer, Major W. J. Bythell; Provost Marshall, Captain Acton, 1st Madras Lancers; Chaplain, Reverend C. P. Nugent.

First Brigade Staff:—Commanding Brigadier General Hart V. C. Capt. Medley 19th Bengal Lancers, D. A. Q. M. G, Major H. Mullaly, Brigade Commissariat Officer; Lieutenaut C. H. Moore, Brigade Transport Officer; Capt Thomson, Connaught Rangers, Regimental Transport Officer; Lieutenant Roosmale Cocq, 3rd Bombay Infantry; Assistant Superintendent Army Signalling. Lieut Bell Rifle Brigade; Provost Marshal Lieut Bannerman 1st Bombay Lancers; Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Capt E, R, Butler,

Socond Brigade staff—Commanding Brigadier General Reid C, B., D. A. A. G. Major Hobbay R. A., D. A. Q. M. L. Captain Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Brigade Commissariat Officer, Captain R. P. Jackson, Brigade Transport Officer, Captain Beatty, 1st Bombay Lancers; Regimental Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant Prothero, Welsh Regiment. Assistant Superintendent Army Signallling, Lieutenant Podlock, Royal Highlanders, Provast Marshal. Lieutenant Krichenbek, 19th Bombay Infantry, Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Lieutenant H Axe. Line communication and base staff, Commanding, Colonel Abbott, C.B.D.A.A. and Q.M.G, Major Denue, Gordon Highlanders Base Commandant. Lieutenant-Coolnel Hogge, 14th Sikhs, Base Staff Officer; Captain Vallancey Argyll and Sutherland section. Commandant Captain Jermyn 2nd Sikhs Base Commissariat Officer; Major J. P. Sparling, Assistants ditto; Captain H. N. Hilliard and H. P. Beville, Base Transport officer. Capt D. Thompson with Transport officers, Lieuts Cobham 2nd Bombay Lancers and Lieut Cooke 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Nowshera will be the base of operations, but remains in the Punjab command.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE British India Steamer Goa, which left yesterday for Aden, has taken the undermentioned details, Captain H. C. B. Daun, 10th Bombay Infantry returning to rejoin the Regt. from staff employ is put in charge of the same. 8th Eastern Division R. A. 6 men, 1 woman, 2 children, 10th Bombay Infantry, 7 men, 2 private servants, 1 horse, Bombay Sappers and Miners, 4 men, 1 woman, Derbyshire Regiment, 25 men, 2 women, 8 children, Ordnance Department, 1 store sergeant and wife, 16th Western Division R. A., 9 men, 1 woman, and Aden Troop, 2 men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barett, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, officiates in command of the 1st Battalion, vice Martin, officiating as D. A. G. at Army Headquarters.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—

Major Grover, 2nd P. C. to be A. A. G. on the establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett, vacated,

Captain Strachey, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to be D. A. Q. M. G., Head-quarters, Punjab Command, vice Major Grover.

Captain Dillon, 40th Pathans, D. A. A. G., Peshawar District, to be D. A. A. G., Head-quarters, Punjab Command, vice Major Blood.

Brigadier-General Michell, commanding the Assam District, goes on privilege leave from the 4th to the 21st December; when Colonel Hingston, 16th B. I., will temporarily command the district.

Lieutenant Melville, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is transferred to the 17th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Travers, 24th Gurkhas, is appointed Adjutant of the Regiment.

The results of the examination recently held of Indian officers in Russian are as follows:—

Captain J. H. Lowry, 520 marks; Lieutenant D. R. Adye, 520; Captain G. T. Mould, 375; Lieutenant E. W. Grimshaw, 293; Lieutenant T. S. Cox, 230·200 marks are the minimum required for fitness to go to Russia; 400 for Passed; and 640 for Interpreter.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st Decembber, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	29	1	15 p.m.	32	53
Teheran	1	2	7 p.m.	..	50
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	...	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay puring the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 1st December, 1898.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	—	2
„ Karachi	...	38	—	2
„ Madras	1	8	—	

LORD SANDHURST'S TOUR.

THE LAXMAN CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

RAJKOTE HOUSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 29.

LORD SANDHURST commenced a busy day early this morning, by opening the new Laxman Meram Chemical Laboratory, an institution which is probably unique in India. The principal object of the new institution is to improve the practice of native medicine, to introduce the most valuable Indian remedies to Western science, and to study the properties of the most valuable Indian herbs. It is hoped ultimately to still further extend the usefulness of the institution by furthering the study of bacteriology and sanitary science. The building has been provided by Aga Laxmanvala at a cost of thirty thousand rupees, and has been equipped with the necessary appliances out of the State Joint Funds from which source the cost of the up-keep will also be met. The laboratory is under the charge of a competent English director, Mr. Lee, and classes have already been held for one term, some of the students being sent by the chiefs, whilst others have borne the charges themselves. So large a portion of the population is still dependent upon the native hakim or vaid for all medical assistance that a wide sphere of work would appear to lie before the laboratory in the direction of improving native medicine alone apart from the other important work it is designed to accomplish. There was a very large gathering at the opening ceremony, which was held in a "shamiana" near the new building. The Kharbari of Azam Laxman Meram described the objects of the institution, and his Excellency having distributed the prizes to the successful students during the past term, gave a brief address. He said:—

Your Highnesses and Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen—This is another of the many institutions in Rajkote for which we are indebted to the openhandedness of an individual chief. The building is the gift of Azam Laxmanwalla, and its equipment has been provided from the State Joint fund who contributed Rs. 30,000 for this purpose. This is an interesting occasion, for I know of no similar institution having the same objects in view in India. It gives opportunities for enquiry, experiment and thought, the result of which while they cannot be of interest must also be fertile in usefulness. As you have heard the object for which this building has been primarily founded is for improving the practice of native medicine and for making known valuable Indian remedies to Western science, and also to ascertain which native herbs may be mede more adaptable to Western science, and it is hoped that eventually it may further the progress of bacteriology and sanitary science. I am glad to see this effort made, the States have progressed in their administrations, great strides have been made in their judicial revenue and educational departments, in places various works have been carried out and institutions built for the welfare of the people, and now the States themselves enter in the field of science. Certain States have already with commendable alacrity shown themselves anxious to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by this institution and are paying for students to attend, while it is to be noticed that there are students defraying their own expenses, which points to the recognition of and the interest in the study. The practice of medicine on the European system has hardly got beyond a few large towns, and probably the great majority of the population in the country still depend on the native vaid or hakim. The system followed by those practitioners have a long history and a considerable literature, and amongst a good deal that to Western notions may seem empirical or even foolish there must be included a large amount of valuable knowledge, especially as regards the properties of indigenous drugs which may still be imperfectly known to Western men of science. One of the Kathiawar Chiefs, the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, has taken a leading part in the effort to throw light upon the subject, but there is certainly room for enquiry and experiment of the kind for which this laboratory will give the first opportunities. This is a new departure in the field of research, and in this direction I look for opportunities for immense development owing to a scheme which is under consideration, and which owes inception to the great munificence of Mr. Jamsetji Tata of Bombay. The way in which the scheme was started was very businesslike. While the building was under construction, the director was engaged and classes formed and a terms good work has been got through. I congratulate the Steates on being pioneers in this direction and express our gratitude to the donor for his generous gift.

His Excellency then inspected the new premises, and shortly afterwards returned to the Agency. The afternoon was devoted to returning the visits of the Chiefs, and at four o'clock Lord Sandhurst drove to the Rajkote Horse Show, which, after a lapse of five years, has been revived under the Secretaryship of Mr. W. L. B. Souter. A detailed description of the show must be reserved, but it may be stated that Mr. Souter has got together a nice lot of three hundred and eighty-seven horses and ponies, and that the show was admirably managed and very successful in every way. There was another banquet at the Memorial Institute in the evening, and this was followed by a reception to his Excellency by the Chiefs. One of the most pleasant functions of the week was the dance at the Gymkhana this evening. Mr. W. M. P. Wood who had charge of the arrangements, had the pavalions charmingly decorated, and as the floor was good the music capital and the supper excellent, it was a most enjoyable evening.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee presided at the Sessions Court at 10 o'clock yesterday, when the trial of the following case was concluded before his lordship and the same Common Jury.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY MEHTAS.

Narandas Rattansi and Naranji Moolji were charged with having, on the 28th December and 4th January last, abetted Dayal Khimjee in forging the name of Parmanand Cooverjee on four share transfers of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, and also with forging a signature to a dividend warrant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, Cama and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the jury, supported Mr. Rivett-Carnac's arguments and submitted that there was no evidence of forgery and misappropriation except that of accomplices.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the evidence, urged that if the jury came to the conclusion that the documents were forged, they must find that the accused were parties to the forgery. The evidence of the informers was corroborated by the circumstance that the accused had, after signing the documents, taken them to the Mofussil Company's offices, where they got the shares transferred and had drawn the dividends. The evidence called for the defence was entirely unreliable.

His lordship, in summing up the whole case to the jury, said they would have first to determine whether the documents had been forged, and secondly, whether the accused, or either of them, were parties to the forgery. If the jury believed the evidence of the accomplices, there could be no doubt that forgery had been committed, but such evidence was not to be accepted unless it was satisfactorily corroborated to the minds of the jury, by other evidence or circumstances bearing upon the case. His lordship also said the defence had suggested that the shares had been honestly obtained.

The jury, after nearly an hour's deliberation, found both prisoners guilty of abetment of forgery by a majority of six to three. His lordship accepted the verdict of the majority.

The prisoners, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said they were innocent, they had committed no offence, and they prayed for mercy.

Mr Lang said that, as far as the prosecutor was concerned, be did not press for heavy punishment.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoners they had been found guilty on very clear evidence of a serious offence. The punishment provided by law was severe, namely transportation for life or imprisonment for ten years. His lordship had reason to believe that, however guilty the accused might be in law, they seemed to be under a mistaken belief that they were rendering assistance to the persons in whom they took an interest. They did not seem to have realised the gravity of the act. His lordship took into consideration the fact that three of the jurors were for a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor, who was their relation, did not desire to press for a severe punishment; still the offence was so grave that an adequate punishment should be inflicted. The prisoners were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Raikes asked his lordship to reserve two points in the case for a full bench, on the ground thathis lordship had omitted to tell the jury that in the execution of the forged documents, the accomplices had taken a part; and that the evidence of accomplices, unless corroborated in material particulars connecting the accused with the offence by independent evidence was not to be accepted.

His lordship said it was not the fact that he had omitted to direct the jury correctly on either of these points. He, therefore, saw no reason to reserve any point for a full bench.

The court then adjourned till 10 a. m. to-day (Friday.)

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

THE second day's play in this competition proved most interesting and was productive of some very good golf. Mr. Rodgers by very fine play returned and scored 39 made up as follows:—4 4 4 6 4 5 4 3 5.

This is the best gross score returned this season in a competition, and Mr. Rodgers may be proud to have beaten all the scratch men, especially as he had a handicap of 1 stroke. As he did no better than 46 yesterday, his total gross score for the 18 holes only ties with that returned by Mr. Marshal Reid who put in 43 this morning on the top of his 42 yesterday. Mr. Marshall Reid is to be congratulated on his good play. He always seems to come back to form for the St. Andrew's Medal. Details of the scratch scores are appended. Captain Holland won the Handicap with 2 strokes to spare from 3 players who tied at 81. Captain Holland played very steadily and has improved so much of late, that he will probably no longer enjoy a handicap of 9. The handicappers are to be congratulated on the result of their efforts, as the result of play between scratch-players and others, works out very fairly on the handicap.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL (scratch).

Marshall Reid	42 by 43—85
J Rodgers	46 by 39—85
Dr. McDonald	43 by 43—86
C. H. S. Boggs	43 by 43—86
J Marshall	45 by 42—87
W B Pechy	44 by 44—88
H G W Meikle	43 by 46—89
W H Reid	45 by 44—89
G F Nicholson	45 by 45—90

HANDICAP.

Capt Holland	49 +	48 =	97 —	18	79
W H Reid	45	44	89	8	81
G Towers	53	46	99	18	81
Dr MacDonald	43	43	86	4	82
R S Thompson	49	50	99	16	83
J Rodgers	46	39	85	2	83
C St Paul	48	46	94	10	84
C H S Boggs	43	43	86	2	84
C E Nixon	51	43	94	10	84
M Reid	42	43	85	scr	85
C W Carson	49	49	98	12	86
O Marshall	45	42	87	Scr	87
A Bromley	50	49	89	12	87
A G W Meikle	46	43	89	2	87
W P Pechey	44	44	88	Scr	88
E F Nicholson	45	45	90	2	88
W E Young	49	46	95	6	89

Other players made no return.

HYDERABAD AND THE PLAGUE.

A PROPHECY AND A PRESCRIPTION.

MR. A. H. STEVENS, Deputy Plague Commissioner, has addressed a letter to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lawrie, M.B., Plague Commissioner of the Hyderabad State, dated, Camp Kustagi, 28th November, in which he encloses an extract in Sanskrit from "Devi Bhagvat Purana," and free translation of the same into English. The passage predicts:—

(a) The visitation of plague in the present century.

(b) The sign of its advent in a house, *viz.*, rats dying.

(c) The measures to be adopted for its suppression, *viz.*, the evacuation for a time of the infected premises, and the disinfection necessary before re-occupying the same.

Extract from *Devi Bhagvat Purana.*

The dependents of the Goddess supplicate saying "Oh Goddess we prostrate ourselves before you and pray you to inform us of the form in which you become the Destroyer of people, as told of old.

The Goddess replies: "Before the advent of the Kali-yuga (the present century) Brahma (the Creator of the Universe) made me, and calling me to his presence, commanded me as follows:—

"Oh daughter, listen to my words and obey my commands. In the Kali-yuga, the rulers and the ruled will become sinful, and for this reason you should descend to the earth and yourself personify Death, and destroy those who usurp the property of others, violate the chastity of women, oppressors, who steal the possession of God and the Brahmins, and commit similar sinful acts."

Thus instructed by the Creator and other deities, I shall descend upon the Earth, and after looking into the sins of the rulers and the ruled, shall visit each town and village, and destroy the sinful and the wicked therein; after which I shall visit another village or town. In this way after pervading the whole of the Universe, I shall eventually return to my abode in the heavens.

The intelligent and the righteous will know the sign of my advent when they see rats falling down, circling, struggling, and then dying. When they see these signs they should at the very moment evacuate their houses, and with their family camp out in the jungle.

"Om namo bhagvati mahámárike mrityurupini sahakutamba mamava"

They should repeat this *Mantra* one thousand times daily in a camp in the junule where they might find water, with their hands raised, their heads bowed towards Earth and sitting in the posture of warriors; my image should be created in the jungle and worshipped daily with incense and fire, and food should be offered to it; rice mixed with tamarind and ghee should be offered as an oblation; and the people should feed Brahmins and relatives; after eating, the *Mantra* should be repeated in a spirit of pure chastity, and they should pray to me in the following manner:—

"Oh Goddess of the Goddesses, I prostrate myself before you with an earnest prayer to have always mercy on me. You are an object of terror to all; you have your external abode on the summits of Meroo, the Kalias, the Himalayas, and the Gaudhmadan mountains. You are fond of flesh and intoxicating liquors; you have a large army at your command, you possess power to destroy all. Oh Goddess! you, who are so powerful, save me. Be whenever and wherever I may, protect me and my family; you always try to bring about festivities in my house." In this way you should repeat these *Mantras* every day and then take your meals.

When death (plague) ceases to claim its victims from the town or village, and when you will see it pacified, you should return to your house with your family after praying and disinfecting your house and adoring it as is done on festivals. When you enter the house you should present meals and money to Brahmins, and pray to the Goddess twice to go back to her accustomed abode and to have mercy on you. This method is infallible, and there is not the slightest doubt that if this be done, the danger (plague) can be overcome."

PORT TRUST CLERK'S SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the approaching discussion of the Bombay Port Trustee's Budget Estimates for the year 1899-1900, permit me to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the grievance of the employes as regards their pay and promotion, and to express the hope that their prospects will be duly looked to. Clerks drawing salaries from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 have not only to work hard and perform onerous duties, but also to bear serious responsibilities. Like their superiors, they have to look not only to their own board and lodging, but have in many cases, to support aged parents, wives and children, and if their salaries are eternally the same, they cannot help getting into the clutches of the Marwarries which is not a rare thing. Poverty stares the unfortunate employe in the face, and he falls a victim to misery. Despondency seizes him. He works, because he wishes to retain his post, but he has no zeal, no hope;—his usefulness, of course, is so far lessened. No wonder therefore if the service loses its "esprit de corps." For years together he toils, but his salary does not go beyond the modest sum of Rs. 50 or so. He may labour as hard as possible and give satisfaction to his superior, and get praise and thanks, but not a pie more to brighten his lot or of those nearest and dearest to him. On the other hand high salaried offiers get promotion. by leaps and bounds, although the labour that goes towards the prosperity of the Trust is, in no small measure, contributed by the sweat of the low paid employes. The latter do not envy the former, nor grudge them their increases, but they expect to be favoured with some crumbs in the shape of a few rupeess added to their small salaries. It may also be pointed out that there is no system of gradation based on the nature and length of service, and on the responsible charatcter of the work. It is hoped that salaries will be arranged with due regard to seniority, rank and the nature of the duties.—Yours &c.

November, 30. JUSTICE,

COMMANDER C. H. H. MOORE, recently employed on drafting duties at the general depot, Portsmouth, has been appointed to the Eclipse in place of Commander W. J, Grogan, who has served three years in the East Indian flagship. Commander Moore gained his present rank in recognition of his services while senior Lieutenant of the Pallas when employed at Siam during the French operations against that country.

THE FUTURE OF TIBET.

MAJOR WADDELL'S ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

ANNEXATION RECOMMENDED.

MAJOR WADDELL, who is recognised as the chief authority on the "Forbidden Land," writes to the "Englishman."

Sir,—Having had special opportunities of studying at first hand the geographical and political position of Tibet, from the Indian, Burmese and Chinese sides, I have read with much interest a letter by Mr. A. Little to the *Spectator* of the 17th of September last, entitled "The Value of Tibet to England;" for I have for some time held the view with respect to British annexation which he therein advocates, but I hold it on very much wider and more imperative grounds. Several weeks before his letter appeared, at the time when the Chinese crisis was at its acutest stage, I wrote the enclosed memorandum, which, although circulated before Mr. Little's letter, among several parties interested in the question, has not hitherto been published; but which, after Mr. Little's outspoken manifesto, I no longer feel hesitation in offering to your readers; and I also send for your satisfaction my original manuscript with proof of its earlier date,

L. A. WADDELL.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

TIBET AND ENGLAND'S POSITION IN CHINA.

At the present time, when Russia's aggressive supersession of English interests in China is calling forth imperialistic suggestions as to the best means of restoring England's ascendency in the Far East, I am surprised to see that no one seems to have given a thought to the importance of Tibet as a determining factor both of our own policy and of the various international questions now demanding solution. For, with an English suzerainty replacing the shadowy Chinese protectorate over Tibet, and with the rich Yangtse valley, which runs up into Eastern Tibet, secured within the English "sphere of interest," England would not only prevent a possible Russian wedge being interposed between her Indian, Burmese and Chinese possessions, but she would consolidate her position from the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean to the North Pacific, and gain thereby the paramount position throughout Asia—east as well as west. Add to this that the commercial advantages of our taking over Tibet promise to be of a very solid kind.

Indeed, with the Celestial Empire first dropping to pieces through hoppless want of cohesion, and the rival European Powers eagerly scrambling for the fragments, Tibet, it seems to me, must inevitably fall very soon within the range of practical politics. And, as it is too weak and barbarous to stand by itself, the two Powers likely to contend for it are our great rival Russia and ourselves, Russia, in this respect, labours under the great geographical disadvantage of being so widely separated from the more habitable part of Tibet by well-nigh impracticable deserts, that an army starting from its nearest new territory in the Pamirs or Kashgar would take the greater part of a year to reach Lhasa. Still, as an instance of the activity of Russia in this direction, it may be noted that she had lately

A "SCIENTIFIC MISSION" AS FAR SOUTH AS NEPAL.

Our Indian Empire, on the other hand directly borders Central Tibet by our frontiers of Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Lhasa even now, is within only about ten days ride from our Darjiling frontier; and by the light, profitable railway up the Torsha-Choombi Valley which I have advocated for many years, could be brought within three to four days from Calcutta! This, with the addition of a railway from Assam up the Tsang-po or Dehing, (the natural waterway from the Indian plains to Central Tibet, and the already conceded extensions of the Burmese railway from Kunlong Ferry on the borders of Yunnan through China to Suchan on the Yangtse River these would open up, the heart of Tibet to India and Burma.

The commercial possibilities of Tibet are immense. Its gold mines, at present practically unworked from superstitious reasons, are probably among the richest in the world, and should alone make it important. Much of the country also seems fairly rich in marketable products and habitable contrary to the popular idea which has been gained from the reports of travelers who have traversed the great northern deserts and mostly failed to penetrate into the more inhabited parts of this jealously closed land. Whereas Huc, Rockhill and other who have crossed parts of the latter tracts testify to the material wealth and promising potentialities of the country, of which the climate and scenery often equals the best parts of Switzerland and Cashmere, and its climate eminently fits it for extensive European colonization in the neighbourhood of our great dependencies where colonization is politically desirable but climatically impossible. Meanwhile all development of the country is strictly repressed by the despotic devil worshipping priests whose selfish misrule is a disgrace to civilization. The Tibetan laity are generally well-disposed towards Europeans, and many of them would welcome emancipation from the tyranny of their priests. It is only the officials and the Lamas who are hostile, and this attitude is largely the result of Chinese instigation and intrigue. It so happens too that England has

GOOD POLITICAL GROUNDS FOR ACTIVELY INTERFERING IN TIBET,

at the present moment. The Tibetan authorities have not observed a single article of the Treaties of 1889-93 for demarcating the Anglo-Tibetan boundary and facilitating trade between Tibet and India. On the contrary they have done all they could to stop trade altogether, and they refused to take part in the delimitation of the boundary and promptly knocked down the pillars erected by the English officials under these treaties. Thus we have practically nothing to show for all the great expense of our late little war with Tibet. This war was forced on us in 1888 by the Tibetans invading British territory at the instigation of the Chinese. They were driven out with great loss to them and little to ourselves; but out of consideration for China, England agreed to forego all the advantages of the crushing defeat which she inflicted on the Tibetan on the express ground that these treaties should be faithfully kept by them. These treaties, however, have not only not been observed; they have been altogether repudiated by the Tibetans; and our position is now worse than before the war, which cost almost sufficient to have taken over Tibet altogether.

Tibet is practically defenceless at present against any little well armed force which chooses to push on to Lhasa, and it is to be hoped that Russia or Nepal will not seize the opportunity of doing so, before England realizes the position. The Tibetans, although formerly a warlike aggressive people, have had all their spirit sapped out of them by many centuries of priestly oppression. They have lost their fighting instincts and courage. They have no regular army, nor any modern weapons of warfare. The rabble of a few thousand undisciplined unarmed militia who are supposed to support the few hundred unarmed Chinese police in keeping internal peace are armed mostly with slings, bows and arrows, and knives; very few of them have any firearms, and those latter are only miserable rusty old matchlocks more dangerous to their owners than anyone else. Indeed, I am of opinion, from an intimate study of the Tibetans and their country, that little more than a couple of regiments (one European and one Gurkha) and a Mountain Battery would be sufficient to penetrate to Lhasa, and only very few more troops would be needed to hold the country.

The chief difficulties to be encountered by such an expedition are more likely to be those of commissariat than any effective hostile opposition. Transport is likely to give less trouble as the main tracks are regularly traversed by baggage animals, of which large numbers are locally available. But those Commissariat difficulties for such a small force would soon disappear on reaching the populous Tsangpo Valley. There would not be that necessity of carrying up food all the way from India which was the cause of the enormous expense of our former execution; for our troops once across the frontier could soon be fed locally from the Tibetan side where living is very cheap, and at no expense to the Indian or Imperial Exchequer. Altogether, we have here

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR RETRIEVING OUR POSITION

with ease and at a trifling cost. No time, however, should be lost in taking some decided advantage of it, and getting Tibet within our recognized sphere, otherwise we are certain to be forestalled here also by Russia, or even by France taking it as a 'hinterland' to Cochin and Yunnan, alternatives which would be a standing menace to England's political and commercial position in the East.

L. A. WADDELL,
London, Sept. 5, 1898. Major I. M. S.

A CASE likely to cause great searchings of heart among strict teetotalers is, the *Law Times* learns, shortly to come before the Courts. A quantity of wine was bequeathed on trust to the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson for scientific purposes, and the fact, when it leaked out, of course exposed the great temperance doctor to considerable raillery. Sir Benjamin behaved strictly in accordance with his principles and never made use of the wine, nor did he ever give any account of what he had done with it. The wine which was bequeathed by Sir Charles Trevelyan comprises about 144 dozen. It is at present warehoused in London. Some of it is very old and valuable, so old, indeed, that it is said to be no longer of account as a beverage, and it is reported that Sir Charles Trevelyan once refused £3000 for the contents of his cellar. Among the wine is some port which went down with the Royal George, and was recovered many years ago from the wreck.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of St. Xavier's High School took place last evening, in the hall of the Institution, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor of the University presiding. A large number of parents and relatives of students, as well as those taking an interest in the institution were present to witness the proceedings. The programme opened with an overture, "Lustspiel"—Keler-Bela, by the school orchestra. A young student named Joseph Fonseca, next appeared on the stage, and delivered a prologue describing the time of sore troubles through which the institution had passed during the last two years, and giving a hearty welcome to the learned chairman.

The Rev. H. Jurgens, S. J., the rector of the institution, then read the annual report for the year 1898, which runs as follows:—

In spite of a twofold recrudescence of the plague, the number of students and boys on the rolls of St. Xavier's College was happily greater, and above all, more steady than last year. The scholastic work was thus less disturbed, and as we anticipate, more successful. The College Department opened with 171 students, and at the end of the second term there were 178 on the rolls. The High School was joined in January by 1,007 boys, and the closing figure is 1,022. Our total figure at the end of this scholastic year is 1,200, two hundred more than at the end of last year, but still about three hundred less than the last years preceding the plague. We record with regret, and in deep sympathy with the parents, the loss of about 20 students through plague. Of the 178 students of the College Department, 18 were Christians, 95 Parsees, 55 Hindus, 8 Mahomedans, and 2 Jews. In the School Department there were, Christians 635, Parees 176, Hindus 108, Mahomedans 90, Jews 12. Our results at the different examinations of last year inevitably bear the mark inflicted on them by the plague. Still some of the results must be called splendid. In the Matriculation Examination we passed 28, one being the third on the list, and 4 among the first 50. In the P.E. we passed 1 first class, 3 second class and 14 on the passed list. In the Intermediate 31 passed, three of them second class. In the B. A. 33 passed, 1 first, and 5 second class. As regards University honours, Mr. Cajetan Paul D'Cunha carried off the Latin Scholarship; Mr. Ardesir Dharyishah Lalkaka obtained the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship, the James Taylor Prize and the Cobden Club Medal; whilst Mr. Amirudin Camrudin Amirudin Abdullatif gained the Sir Frank Souter Scholarship for the Intermediate Arts Examination. In the Annual Sports our boys of the High School took a vigorous part, and a more successful one than in former years. Our first Eleven played 9 matches, of which 4 were won, 3 lost, and 2 drawn. Two prizes were secured by our boys at the Bombay Gymkhana Sports, the 3rd Prize in the 220 yards Flat Race and the 2nd prize in the 100 yards Flat Race. The Annual Inspection of our School took place only 3 days ago, but instead of the official report, I may be allowed from close and constant observation to testify to the good work done during this year, to the moral tone conspicuous throughout in the College and High School, and particularly to the devotedness to their work of all our auxiliary Masters. This is the ninth year of the existence of this School. During the year under review the attendance had been exceptionally large, Three examinations were held. In the first examination for the Elementary certificate, 5 candidates came out successful; five passed the examination for the Theory Certificate; the results of the 2nd examination for the Elementary Certificate have not been yet declared, as it took place only a short time ago. A Speed Examination will be held on the 15th of this month by the Committee appointed by Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, of London. A Special Class for the Students of this College has been open from the year 1897, but very few avail themselves of this opportunity to learn the winged art of phonography, which is very useful to students in general, and more particularly, to all boys who are going out to business. This class is open also to students and others not attending this College. Full particulars of this class will be found in the Calendar and Prospectus for 1898 of this College. The Typewriting Class has not been so well attended as in other years. A Prospectus of "The Pitman's Shorthand School" can be had free of charge at this College. The Pitman's Shorthand School will re-open on the 10th January 1899.

The chairman next gave away prizes to the successful students, at the conclusion of which function, some students rendered a few selected scenes from Shakespeare's King Henry IV, the several young performers acquitting themselves in a very creditable manner.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, in addressing the gathering, said:

Your Grace, Reverend Rector, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The next item on the programme is an address by the Chairman. I had better at once make a confession. It is that when I read these words in prominent type, I feel a lion, too, like Peto and Bardolph, and I wish much to run away upon instinct. I know, Rev. Father, what you will naturally say. You will ask me with some insistence, what is my reason for such cowardly conduct. I am inclined to retort, give you a reason on compulsion. If reasons were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion! But indeed I have no intention of so copying Falstaff. The reason for my difference is simply that I have had no leisure in which to compose an "Address" properly so-called, and all I can offer you, Ladies and Gentlemen, is a few discursive remarks on the interesting items of the programme which we have so much enjoyed. And first as to the overtue so capitally rendered by the School orchestra. I have good authority near me for saying that it was an excellent performance. All well-wishers of St. Xavier's College and High School must congratulate the Rector and masters that they are doing their best to inculcate a love of music among their scholars. When I look back on my boyhood days, when I was a boy at a large school, I can see what a remarkable improvement has taken place in regard to the study of music among boys in England. Not only in large public schools, but in preparatory institutions, a love for music, vocal and instrumental is instilled from the children's earliest years. And there is no doubt that this one of the noblest and highest of arts does educe a taste which in a boy's after-life forms one of his chief pleasures, and which but for that earlier education might have lain dormant and unknown. As for the prologue so well delivered I would crave leave to make a personal remark—it is to say that fully I appreciate your allusion to my dear father. There are few now remaining in this Presidency who can personally remember how generously for about half a century he devoted his time and talents to the cause of education. As to the report which has been read, I only interpret the feelings of the whole audience, Reverend Father, when I say how warmly we congratulate you on the progress you are able to report both in your College and High School Departments, notwithstanding the terrible pestilence which has worked such havoc in the educational establishments of this city. There is one remark in the report with which I am much struck. It refers to "the winged art of phonography" which is "very useful to students in general." Speaking for my own profession, that of law, I would take this opportunity of pointing out how useful it is for a barrister or pleader to be able to make a verbatim report of the hearing of a case in court, including all the arguments and the judgment. [illegible] law reporting in [illegible] daily [illegible] in this city is extremely weak. [illegible] who are [illegible] which continually occur, [illegible] are often quoted [illegible] often inaccurate and sometimes misleading. Many of you may know that the London "Times" employs a staff of barristers who report the cases heard daily in the principal courts in London, and these reports are so valuable that they are often quoted as if they were authorised reports. One of the best Judges that ever sat on the English Bench began his legal career as one of those reporters. I see before me [illegible] young native barristers, gentlemen, I have no doubt, with excellent knowledge of the theory and nomenclature of law, [illegible] which they [illegible] them, could [illegible] the experience necessary for actual practice than by taking careful notes of interesting cases from the opening speech of counsel down to the delivery of judgment by the judge. I believe that if such reports were offered to some of our leading newspapers, in Bombay, the next step would be the permanent employment of legal gentlemen as reporters, and the public and the profession would alike be benefited. I need say no more on this subject. I see from the Reverend Rector's report that a special class has been opened for shorthand writing, and that it is open to students and others not attending St. Xavier's College. And now, boys, it only remains to congratulate you and the masters who must have so carefully trained you on your excellent representation of the scenes from that play which is so dear to boyhood—Shakespeare's Henry IV. As the Rectors report shows, you have done well in University honours and in your school work. In sports and cricket you have done well again; and I take it that those who have acted in this play have hit upon that just proportion as to how many hours in the day should be devoted to work and how many to sport—"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." That is one side of the question. Prince Hal in the play is an example of the other. "If all the year were playing holidays," he says—"If all the year were playing holidays, to sport would be as tedious as to work." But I am not going to preach you a sermon, but I may remind you of the [illegible] which you have [illegible], to us all, old or young, from the comic scenes which you have acted, and that is, to guard against exaggeration. Accuracy both in thought and word is one of the highest virtues in this daily domestic and social life. Occasions often occur when we are naturally tempted to increase the force of our remarks by over statement. But I must not pursue this subject, or I shall be inflicting on you a regular "address" which is just what I promised not to do (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of the Rev. H. Jurgens, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE SURGEON GENERAL AND DR. GALLEOTTI.

THE Plague Commission, composed of Professor T. R. Frazer, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medical in the University of Edinburgh, President; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Professor of Pathology in the Army School, Netley; Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., of the Bombay Presidency; Dr. M. A. Ruffer of the Egyptian Sanitary Department; and Mr. C. J. Halifax, Secretary, assembled yesterday in the Council Hall of the Secretariat.

EVIDENCE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

Dr. Bainbirdge, Surgeon General to the Government of Bombay, examined by the President said, his experience of plague was derived largely from the reports he received from officers on plague duty and other officials. He had rot had any personal experience of the sanitary and preventive measures adopted for the purpose of dealing with plague. Witness handed in a report regarding the outbreak of plague in Sindh. The report, he said, was written a year ago, and he held practically the same opinions as he expressed then, as far as it came under his observation as well as that of the officers who reported to him. As to the life history of the Plague they had very little to say, but they had sufficient materials regarding its growth, its spread and the mode in which it infected human beings. He thought they had not sufficient knowledge that they should like to have, to guide them in their methods of dealing with plague. They wanted more laboratory inquiry with regard to the bacillus. They did not know in what substance or what place the bacillus chiefly existed and grew, or in what manner it travelled from place to place. With regard to the measures referred to in his report on plague epidemic in Sindh, he did not think it necessary to allude to them. But he would only say that the reports from other officers in the Presidency proper perfectly agreed in supporting the measures already adopted. After the importation of plague into a town or village, an interval of several weeks elapsed before the disease became localised, that is to say, the germs lay on for a time and took some considerable period to acquire potency. This could be illustrated by means of figures. As to the connection between rats and plague what he could say was that the rats were generally affected by plague and that before its outbreak the rats became ill and died. The attack on human beings followed very closely the deaths of rats in and about the neighbourhood. Within a week after the death of rats human beings were attacked with plague. The outbreak of plague among human beings occurred in the same spot where the rats were found dead. He did not know of any instance in which outbreak did not occur in such a locality, but occurred somewhere else. It had been ascertained that the plague was generally acquired in human beings by infection from external inoculation. He was not able to adopt that view. He might say generally that he was in favour of the recognised sanitary measures which had obtained the sanction of the profession. He was in favour of measures of general sanitation. He thought that in the first place the sick should be isolated as soon as possible, and the occupants of the house segregated. The house should be cleansed and disinfected. In order to prevent the plague from spreading to a distance, he considered that travellers coming from infected places should be examined and detained or kept under surveillance. Disinfection of persons and houses was necessary. The Surgeon-General was then asked several questions about the organization and management of plague hospitals in Bombay, and in the course of his replies said that he used to go round these hospitals when he was a member of the Plague Committee, and if he found that there were any serious defects in the management &c., of the hospital, he immediately reported it to the Committee. He knew about inoculation from figures reported by Professor Haffkine and by various officers serving under him. He might say that at the outset he was unwilling to accept inoculation as a prophylactic, but the figures having been placed before him he accepted it as a prophylactic. He did not accept inoculation as the sole or chief measure with which to deal with the plague. He did not think it could be regarded as a substitute or in place of general sanitary measures; it should be merely an auxilliary to such measures.

In answer to members of the Commission, the Surgeon-general said that there were no investigations made how plague travelled from Bombay to Karachi, and from thence to Hyderabad and Sukkar. Supposing a case of plague occurred in a house, he would segregate the whole family if it was a small house, or if it was a large well built house or a chawl, he would segregate the persons affected with the plague and those who came in contact with them. They could not carry out segregation so effectively as they desired as they had not the required organization for the same. He did not mean to say that it was impossible to carry out segregation, but it was very difficult to do so. There had been a want of apparatus and want of supervision in regard to the details and control of disinfection. Supposing a case of plague occurred in a house, he would disinfect the room where the case occurred and also certain other parts of the house. Witness could not say if plague was actually communicated by clothing. It was, however, conveyed from place to place by rats.

DR. GALLEOTTI'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness called was Dr. Galleotti of Florence, who has been for some time in the employ of the municipality in connection with the plague. As he said that he would not be able to give his evidence intelligibly in English, as he could not speak the language fluently and correctly, Dr. Ruffer undertook to interpret the questions in the French language, which the witness said he understood. Witness began to give evidence in French, but as it was found difficult to be taken down as he spoke, it was eventually resolved to request Dr. Galleotti to give his evidence in English, Dr. Ruffer undertaking to help the witness whenever he found any difficulty to express himself in the English language. Previous to giving his evidence, witness handed to the Commission the articles published in the *Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal* regarding Professor Lustig's curative serum with which he has been treating plague patients in Bombay. He explained the method of preparing Professor Lustig's curative serum, and gave the results obtained with its aid at the Arthur Road, Mahratta and Parel Plague Hospitals. In reply to the President, witness said he was not dissatisfied with the results of his serum, but he expected much better results when he would be able to use the serum which he was preparing from horses in Bombay. The results were not so very satisfactory at present because the serum which arrived from Florence was sometimes partly spoiled during the voyage.

DR. WILKIN'S EVIDENCE.

Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel Wilkins, special Medical Officer of plague operations in Bombay in charge of hospitals and camps, said he was previously in charge of the Mandvie ward. There were 23 plague hospitals and 6 camps in Bombay. The accommodation in each hospital varied, the largest of them the Arthur Road Hospital, capable of holding about 150 patients. They had a medical officer in charge of each hospital, a surgeon resident, a staff of European nurses, ward orderlies, ayas, etc. The nursing was very well carried out. They could not pin their faith in any medicinal treatment. All that they could do for the patients was to keep cleanliness, give good nonrishment and afford good nursing, and take every care of them that could be taken. He had no personal experience of treatment by curative serum. Drs. Yersin and Simmonds were both at Cutch Mandvie with witness and they tried their serum there. Witness handed in the report in which the results of these expriments were published. He had formed no opinion as to how Plague came into Bombay. Witness described at some length the measures adopted by him at Cutch-Mandvi in the shape of erecting hospitals, evacuating towns, and cleansing the whole place. The people severally slept outside their houses in October, which was muggy and the hottest month in the year, and they all slept inside their houses in the cold season, which had an appreciable effect on the plague. It would be more safe to keep people out of the affected houses as long as they could.

EVIDENCE OF DR. VIEGAS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, a private practitioner, was the next witness examined. He described at some length the first case of plague he had observed in Mandvie on the 18th September 1896. He also described other cases of plague he had been called to treat, and told the Commission how he consulted other medical gentlemen, among them being Dr. Surveyor, who made a bacteriological examination, and found plague bacilli in the blood of patients suffering from plague. Witness brought it to the notice of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on the 23rd September that plague had broken out in the city, and he also wrote to the Municipal Commissioner to that effect as soon as he discovered that the first patient had died of plague. The plague had been hanging about Mandvi ever since it had broken out in that locality. The mortality among the rats was first spoken of by a member of the Standing Committee at their meeting. The plague could not have broken out earlier than a month before he saw the first case, because he found that the disease did not spread afterwards so fast. He thought that the cases which occurred in other parts of the city were those that were removed from Mandvi, and thus originally the infection was spread.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day at 11 o'clock.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

THE Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India celebrated St. Andrew's Festival at its annual meeting held in the Masonic Hall at Clare Road, Byculla, on Wednesday evening the 30th November. The ground floor, which served as the banquet-hall, and the Lodge rooms upstairs were beautified with evergreens, palm leaves, and festoons of flowers, the walls being decorated with Masonic emblems interwoven in evergreens. The premises were brilliantly illuminated with stands of lights and gas chandeliers. There was a very large gathering of Masons of all ranks belonging both to the English and the Scotch Constitutions. In the absence of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is also the head of English Freemasonry as the Pro. District Grand Master of Bombay, Mr. J. W Smith, the Past Grand Master, presided at the ceremonies. Officers of the District Grand Lodge, headed by Mr. I. M. Shields, Deputy District Grand Master, attended as invited guests and were cordially welcomed with the honours due to them. Captain C. D. Wise, the energetic Grand Secretary, having brought forward the formal business to be disposed of, the Past Grand Master invested with the jewels and badges of their respective offices, the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year, who were present, while the names of those who were absent were formally announced. The officers for the year 1898-99, thus appointed, were the following:—His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Grand Master; Mr. J. W. Smith, Past Grand Master; Dr. J. Pollen, Grand Master Depute; Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgar, Substitute Grand Master; Messrs. H. J. Gordon and W. B. Chambers, Senior Grand Wardens; Captain W. E. Jennings and Lieut. Colonel K. S. Nariman, Junior Grand Wardens; Rev. W. Henley and Mr. J. A. Brandon, Grand Chaplains; Captain C. D. Wise, Grand Secretary; Mr. Hormusjee J. Vakilna, Grand Treasurer; Messrs. J. C. L. Von Clair and Nasserwanjee N. Gazdar, Senior Grand Deacons; Messrs. M. H. Hakim and Rai Hukm Chand, Junior Grand Deacons; Messrs. A. Cairn Hodge and Dinshah P. Ghadialee, Grand and Assistant Grand Architects, respectively; Mr. Pestonjee M. Kanga, Assistant Grand Secretary; Mr. A Sandell and Dr. Cursetjee P. Boyce, Grand and Assistant Grand Jewellers; Mr. J. Reed, Grand Bible-bearer; Khan Bahadur Dhunjisha Dadabhoy, Grand Zend Avesta bearer; Mr. Syed Ahmed, Grand Koran-bearer; Dr. T. N. Ghose, Grand Gita-bearer; Mr. W. D. T. Hack, Chief Grand Director of Ceremonies; Mr. Tripati S. Chariar, Grand Bard; Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin, First Grand Sword-bearer; Mr. H. C. Cooney, Grand Director of Music; Mr. G. S. Murray, Grand Organist; Mr. J. C. Read, Chief Grand Standard bearer; Mr. D. Copus, President of Grand Stewards; Mr. Pestonji Jivanji, and Captain J. G. Hojel, vice-presidents of Grand Stewards; Mr. T. Simons, Chief Grand Marshal; Mr. W. Wheeler, Grand Pursuivant; Mr. R. Ditchburn, Assistant Grand Pursuivant; Mr. J. Cummings, Grand Tyler; Messrs. A. F. Unwalla, Ratanshah S. Talattee, J. Mc Lelland, Lieutenant A. A. P. Waller, Rajac Rajman Maharaj Asaf Rajah Murlinamhar Bahadur, A. J. Williams, J. C. Downes, H. C. Stewart, T. Snell, &c., stewards. The appointment and election of three Past Masters to serve on the Grand Committee, and appointment of representatives to serve on the Freemason's Joint Hall committee then took place. Mr. K. R. Cama next spoke in very eulogistic terms of the services of Mr. J. W. Smith during the full period of five years as Grand Master, and said that the members of the Grand Lodge greatly desired to put into his hands a souvenir of the many happy days he had passed among them and the esteem and affection which his great ability and long experience in Masonic matters had gained for him. They had therefore subscribed for an ivory gavel or mallet which Mr. Cama then presented to Mr. Smith in the name of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Smith had been untiring in his exertions to promote the interests and usefulness of the Grand Lodge, and his long experience had been of great value on the Grand Committee. They all hoped that he would live long to enjoy, as Past Grand Master, the honours which he had won while in charge of that exalted office. Mr. Smith, in tendering his acknowledgments, said he would cherish the gift with pleasure and pride, as a symbol of the esteem and affection of the Grand Lodge for him. At the banquet, to which those present adjourned soon after 8 oclock, the Constitutional and other toasts were drunk with marked enthusiasm especially that of "the Pious Memory of St. Andrew," of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, of the District Grand Master of Bombay, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught; the Past Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry, &c. A string band played selections of music during the evening.

THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have followed with some interest the controversy now going on in the papers as to the stiffness or otherwise of certain papers and especially the Persian paper set at the last Matriculation Examination. If the matter is proved to the bottom, and the motives of those denouncing the paper as difficult are searched, it will be found that the hue and cry is raised principally by candidates, who having come ill prepared, have naturally floundered, or by those in sympathy with such disappointed candidates. I quite agree with K. that controversies like the present are frequently raised by interested persons, with a view to bring a sort of indirect pressure to bear upon weak or yielding examiners, and thus to frighten them into undue leniency in examining the papers. Every year similar complaints crop up on the termination, of the University Examinations, until, the matter has assumed the aspect of a scandal, and it is time that such interested and disingenuous attempts at coercing the examiners should be sternly discountenanced. Some of your readers will remember that some years ago an attempt was made to exclude Persian from the list of classical languages, on the ground among others, that it was a living and spoken language. Although this attempt was happily frustrated through the exertions of lovers of that sweet language there was great force in the argument that Persian was more a living and spoken language than a classical one. This is certainly true, and an acquaintance with colloquial Persian is of great advantage, and may fairly form one of the tests at the entrance examination, provided of course such test is suited to the capacity of the candidates. As an old examiner in the higher exminations, I may be allowed to say, that students of Persian will be all the better for a little acquaintance with coloquial Persian, which is sure to be of use to them in after life, under certain circumstances when they have forgotten all the rest. It would be idle to argue that year after year examiners should be content to move in the same old groove, and that any change, however necessrry or desirable in itself, is to be deprecated, merely because, the candidates do not like it, or because it is a new departure. The Persian paper about which so much heated discussion has been raised, can by no means be said to be difficult, or out of the common, and the complaint about the first of the two Persian pieces for translation is hardly justifiable. With the exception of a few words and phrases, which if not understood could easily be omitted, there is nothing in it which can possibly give cause for complaint. Granting, however, that the piece is extraordinarily difficult, or beyond the capacity of the candidates it passes one's comprehension why such a hue or cry should be raised about it, seeing that the rest of the paper is such as to easily carry through a moderately equipped candidate. The Grammar questions are easy, and so is the English piece for translation carrying 30 marks. In my opinion the only fair test of the character of a paper is to judge it as a whole, and not to pick holes into it here and there, a task which is as easy as it is disingenuous. The work of a University Examiner is in all conscience difficult enough, and at best it is ungracious, and the University authorities and the discerning public ought to see that it is not made more so by countenancing interested complaints, which will always crop up so long as there are disappointed candidates—Yours, &c.,

PERSIAN.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VERSATILITY.

THE late Prince Consort was a universal genius He could direct Boards of Admiralty, of Ordnance, tell Admirals what they ought to do, improve the despatches of Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs, draw up plans for landscape gardeners, compose musical pieces, and design lace veils for his daughters to wear as brides. His grandson, the German Emperor, has inherited this universality, but has improved on it. He not only speaks as Prince of Peace at Jerusalem, but he designed the toilettes the Empress wore there and at Constantinople. He is truly a good husband, and is anxious that his wife's tall figure and comeliness should not miss its effect. The dressmaker he prefers is at Vienna; the lady he most often consults is the Princess of Reuss. He does so by letter.

The Emperor, said to me (Paris correspondent of *Truth*) a Russian diplomat, looks at himself with the eyes with which Queen Victoria viewed the late Prince Consort. He has inherited many of her qualities. For instance, he is always in good faith, and he can no more see what a strange side there is to his self-contemplation than she could see it in the perpetual and absolute worship of the Prince Consort.

I should not wonder if the Emperor took advantage of Fashoda to induce the French Government to invite him to the 1900 Exhibition. He longs to find a new field for personal display in Paris. But as the French people do not care in the least about Fashoda, F. F. would not venture, I imagine, to let William eclipse him at Exhibition fetes.

AKALKOT NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Monday last was a day of great rejoicing to the people of Akalkot. Her Highness the Rani saheb, with the three princesses, arrived here early in the morning. A large number of citizens assembled near the arch which had been specially erected for the purpose of welcoming Her Highness and the Princess, at the distance of about a mile from the town. On the arrival of Her Highness near the arch a procession was formed, and then the whole party passed through it to the camp pitched for Her Highness and suite. The Karabgaon-Akalkot road seemed as it were lined through the greater portion of the distance with an expectant crowd, which unanimously evinced their feelings of reverence and loyalty for Her Highness. The people were exceedingly rejoiced to see their beloved Rani saheb amongst them after a long interval of about eight months, especially as she had recovered from her recent illness.

The people of Akalkot have had to suffer much on account of the visitation of plague, and as they had been recently delivered from the grip of that dire disease, they naturally availed themselves of the present occasion to express their sense of gratitude towards their popular administrator, Rao Bahadur Vithal Dikaje, for the kind and sympathetic treatment they received at his hands during the existence of the epidemic, Mr. Nirgudkar, a prominent member of the local bar then read an address on behalf of the subjects of the state, which was afterwards duly presented to Her Highness. The principal points touched upon in the address were the recent recovery of Her Highness; the kind treatment they received during the plague from the administrator; and the joy they felt at the satisfactory solution by the Government of the important question of succession to the Akalkot Gadi, in which their interests were principally concerned as subjects of the state.

At the desire of Her Highness, the administrator, in giving a suitable reply said, that Her Highness looked upon them as her own children, and as such she had their interests always at heart.

Songs specially composed were then sung by an amateur singer. This over, *attar*, *gulab* and *pan supari* were distributed, and the crowd dispersed wishing Her-Highness long life, and the three young princesses a happy future.

THE NEW MISSION CHURCH AT UMARKADI.

YESTERDAY evening the Right Reverend Dr. MacArthur, Bishop of Bombay, consecrated the New Mission Church at Umarkadi, known as the Church of the Holy Cross. The building is the noble gift of a lady in England, whose name remains unknown. Her gift was sent through the Reverend Father Page, now the head of the mission known as the Society of St. John the Evangelist, with its head quarters at Oxford. The cost of the church, as accurately as can be stated at present is about Rs. 32,000, but funds are still called for to complete the category of the many things which might be done for the greater beauty of the interior of the building. As it remains at present, the outer construction has no pretentions to architectural beauty, though the Church is substantially built. The bishop, at the dedication yesterday evening, was assisted in the service for the solemn blessing and opening of churches in the diocese of Bombay by some of the clergy professing the ritual of the High Church of England; the congregation was large, and was drawn entirely from the parishoners of the Cowley Mission established in Mazagon, among whom were noticed a large number of native christians belonging to the Mission. At the commencement of the service the Bishop, attended by his chaplains, and by the clergy, and preceded by the choir, duly vested and ordered, proceeded through the west door of the Church to their appointed places in the chancel, during which was sung Psalm LXVIII. The Bishop then took his appointed place on the north side of the Sanctuary and the Incumbent approaching him, said, In the name of the clergy and congregation I request your Lordship to bless and formally open this building for the worship of Almighty God. The Bishop replied "I am willing to do so, the Lord being my helper." Then proceeding to the midst of the sanctuary, attended by his chaplains, the Bishop said. "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost amen." The congregation responded "Our help is in the name of the Lord, who hath made Heaven and Earth." His Lordship then offered up a prayer, after which, attended by his chaplains and the clergy of the Church, he proceeded to that part of the Chancel immediately fronting the choir gates, where responses were monotoned and prayers by the Bishop were said. His Lordship, attended by his chaplains, next proceeded to the Baptistry, where, standing near the Font, and placing his right hand upon it, he said "Bless, O Lord and sanctify this Font and grant that whosoever shall be here dedicated to Thee by Baptism, may be renewed by the Holy Ghost, delivered from thy wrath and eternal death, and being thus made a living member of thy Church, may ever remain in the number of thy faithful and elect children." The Bishop and Clergy then returned to the Chancel and the choir sang a dedication hymn. The Bishop after this recited more prayers, after which the choir chanted from Psalm CXII verses 6 and 7. Following this the Bishop stood at the altar, placing his hand upon it, prayed for the sanctification of the Holy Table and for the acceptance of the various gifts presented there for His service. The dedication concluded by the chanting of several psalms.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1899.

THE following are the Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan and Jewish holidays recognized by Government for the year 1899:—

HINDU	Days
Makar Sankrant, 13th January	1
Maha Shivratri, 10th March	1
Shimga, 26th and 27th March	2
Ram-Navami, 19th April	1
Narali-Purnima, 20th August	1
Janma-Ashtami, 27th August	1
Ganesh-Chaturthi, 9th September	1
Dasara, 14th October	1
Divali, 2nd and 4th November	2
	11
PARSI—Shehenshahi	
Jamshedi Naoroz, 21st March	1
Avan Jashan, 22nd April	1
Adar Jashan, 21st May	1
Farvardin Jashan	1
Gatha Gahambars and Pateti, 12th, 13th & 14th Sept	3
Naoroz or New Year's Day, 15th September	1
Khurdad Sal and Valava, 20th and 21st Sept	2
Atash Beheram Salgireh, 31st October	1
	11
PARSI—Kadmi	
Jamshedi Naoroz, 21st March	1
Avan Jashan, 23rd March	1
Adar Jashan, 21st April	1
Farvardin Jashan, 1st May	1
Gatha Gahambars & Pateti, 13th, 14th & 15th Aug.	3
Naoroz or New Year's Day, 16th August	1
Khurdad Sal and Valava, 21st and 22nd August	2
Atash Beheram Salgireh, 1st September	1
	11
MAHOMEDAN—Sunni	
Lailat-ul-Kadr, 9th February	1
Ramzan 'Id or 'Id-ul Fitr, 12th and 13th February	2
Bakri 'Id or 'Id-uz-Zoha, 21st April	1
Ashura, 21st and 22nd May	2
Bara Vafat or 'Id Mavlud, 21st July	1
Jilan, 19th August	1
Meraj-i-Mohammad, 2nd December	1
Mahim Fair, 18th December	1
Shabe Barat, 19th December	1
	11
MAHOMEDAN—Shiah	
Katle Imam Ali, 3rd February	1
Lailat-ul-Kadr, 5th February	1
Ramzan 'Id or 'Id-ul-Fitr, 12th and 13th February	2
Bakri 'Id or 'Id-uz-Zoha, 21st April	1
'Id Gadir, 29th April	1
A'shura, 20th and 21st May	2
Chihlum, 29th June	1
Katle Imam Hasan, 7th July	1
'Id Mavlud, 26th July	1
	11
JEWISH	
Purim, 24th February	1
Pesach, 26th March and 1st April	2
Shabuoth, 15th May	1
Tishabiab, 16th July	1
Rosh Hoshana, 5th and 6th September	2
Kipur, 13th and 14th September	2
Sukhoth, 19th and 27th September	2
	11

AT Toulon the reserve men who have been called up, raise the garrison to something like 10,000 men. Large detachments of military gunners and fortress artillery from Calais, Lille, and Orleans have arrived at Brest, and are distributed in the works lining the mouth of the Goulet, while some have been detached to stiffen the force in Ushant. The same is the case at Cherbourg, and the guns at all the chief points are new and powerful, and the men are being trained in the handling of them.

SOME curious computations respecting the world's Bibles are given in the *Home Magazine*. It is estimated that there are in the world to day more than 200,000,000 Bibles, printed in 330 different languages. This represents, roughly, an allowance of two Bibles to every fifteen inhabitants of the earth. The worlds Bibles, if placed end to end, would form a chain 17,360 miles long, or nearly long enough to stretch five times across Europe from the extreme north-east to Gibraltar. Piled one on the top of another they would form a column rising 3,946 miles into space, and would overtop Mount Everest "piled on itself" 718 times.

FROM PEKIN TO ST. PETERSBURG.

AN EXPERIENCE OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

WE have already briefly referred to the journey made by Mr. Reid of the *Straits Times* across Siberia. He contributes a long article on the subject to an issue of the *Times* just received. It was on the afternoon of September 28th, he writes, that I left Irkutsk by rail, with snow on the ground and with the thermometer at freezing point. My destination was Moscow, about 3,200 miles distant; and the time I had estimated for the journey was 12 days. The actual time, as it turned out, was three hours less than my estimate—235 hours of continuous travel, unbroken save by two ferries, and, at each ferry, a change of carriage. It may occur to some to ask why I speak of "my estimate" where were the railway time-tables? There were none. The railway to Irkutsk had only been opened a few weeks before I arrived there, and time-tables for that section did not yet exist. A train was started only every second day, and when it would arrive at any particular place no one appeared to know. We started an hour late, and with 26 persons in a second class carriage which was seated for 15, and which for all-night travel would have been comfortable for ten. The fact is that for the comparatively newly-opened section east of Krasnoyarsk no first-class cars have, as yet, been provided, while on the still newer section between Irkutsk and the town of Zeema on the river Oka there is an insufficiency even of second-class cars. The explanation of that of course, is that, partly to oblige the public, the railway has been opened sooner than was intended and before it is fully equipped. It is a resonable explanation; but none the less the first 24 hours on the Siberian Railway were passed in a muddle of travel. I had not gathered that it was necessary to form a party, to make a rush for a compartment, to fill it with your baggage, and to hold it against all comers. Later, and under the able tuition of a party of engineer students, I learned to take my share in that and other arts of Siberian travel; but at the offset I was out of it. Alone, with my baggage lying in the passage way, and wearing an expression of patient discomfiture, I must have looked the picture of the helpless foreigner.

THAT WAS MY SALVATION.

The wife of a Government official, addressing me in French, made seat room for me. The engineer students made room for my baggage. An Odessa Jewess gave me a cup of tea. Everybody, indeed, was as nice as could be: but 26 persons cannot comfortably dine, sup, sleep and play cards in a carriage berthed for 10. However, the night wore through, and in the early afternoon of the following day the train drew up on the banks of the river Oka in a snowstorm, and we all proceeded to look at the river and wait for the ferry boat. Shelter there was none. Of knowledge as to when we could get across there was none, But after some three hours we did get across, and were awarded with an excellent dinner at Zeema station and the news that in place of a half-car for the second class people we should now get two half cars. My diary, I find, contains the significant entry, "Only 13 persons in the car. Slept soundly all night." Let me add here that most of these discomforts ended at Krasnoyarsk, which is 660 miles from Irkutsk, and which we reached after exactly 100 hours of continuous travel. Immediately before entering Krasnoyarsk station, on our fourth day out, we had to cross in the dark two arms of the great river Yenisei, finding our own transport and conveying our own baggage. On the Yenisei as at the Oka the railway simply dumped us out and let us find our own way. But after we entered Krasnoyarsk station in a blaze of electric light, we found everything changed. We got first-class tickets; we booked our baggage right through to Moscow; we found a buffet, with waiters in evening dress and a menu in French; in a word, we had passed from an unfinished to a completed railway system.

I am anxious to make that point clear. To describe my journey over the Siberian Railway without noting the discomforts would be to suppress the truth. To describe the discomforts without explaining the causes for them would be to distort the truth. The railway from Irkutsk to Krasnoyarsk is

OPEN BUT NOT FINISHED.

From Irkutsk to Krasnoyarsk, a distance of 660 miles, I paid for second class fare, and omitting odd kopecks the sum of 30 roubles, or, taking the rouble at 2s. 6d., say 65s. From Krasnoyarsk to Moscow, a distance of about 2,600 miles, I paid a first-class fare of 53 roubles; or, if I had travelled second, I should have paid 32 roubles. On examination, therefore, it will be seen that on the further east section I was being carried, second-class, at the rate of 30 miles for a rouble, while on the western section I could have had the same class of accommodation at the rate of about 84 miles for a rouble. To complete the information let me add that, as I understand it, the third class fare would have been less than 22 roubles, whilst there still remains a fourth class at a cost of less than 15 roubles. Take the rouble as 2s. 2d. Take the second class accommodation as equal to the very best second class afforded by the English lines—for it includes folding sleeping berths—and we find the rate on the western section to work out as not very much above one farthing per mile. In that class of carriage the middle class Russian travels, unless he be very weathly indeed; and for that farthing a mile he gets all the accomodation that is necessary for a long journey. Every where we met immigrant trains from the south, from the densely peopled agricultural districts of Russia, carrying settlers to people in Siberia. Sometimes we met three or four such trains in a day, long trains of fourth-class carriages, bringing not merely men but whole families. . . . . I understand that the scheme of Siberian immigration included no less than two hundred thousand families in the present year, and that an equally large movement is expected next year. I saw a good deal of these immigrants at the various wayside halts. Hardy, simple, frugal, and kindly people, I can imagine no better class from which to build up a new Russia in Asia. Their very defect, a rash zeal in the procreation of children, is a useful quality in a country that has still to be filled. These people will fill it. The country may never be agriculturally rich, because east of the Urals when you dig a few feet even in summer you strike frozen ground. But even east of the Urals crops of spring wheat can be snatched, and the hardier

CEREALS WILL NO DOUBT FLOURISH.

Further, coal and iron abound at intervals along the line of railway, and gold, copper, and other minerals have been found every where that the railway goes. Wood clothes the route of the railway from Vladivostock to the river Ube, a distance of 4,000 miles, and, after the Steppes are passed, forests again abound in the Urals. In such a country what limits can one set to the increase of a hardy people who have already a phenomenal birthrate.

I write of the Trans-Siberian Railway; but that railway was to me only a section of a journey which began at Pekin and ended at St. Petersburg on the fiftieth day after leaving Pekin. While I made that journey the practical dethronement of the Emperor of China turned the world's gaze to Pekin, as the peace proposals of the Tsar in part turned the world's thoughts to St. Petersburg.

I am unable to think of China without thinking of the Siberian Railway. I am unable to write of the railway without thinking of the Tsar's desire for "peace to our time." If I were Tsar of Russia, and if I were free from immediate personal ambition, "peace in our time" would be my desire, and the completion of the Siberian Railway and the openin of Siberia would be my life work. The outlet to the China Sea having been obtained there is no need for Russia to hasten. There is abundant reason for her to wait. When immigration and the birth rate have filled Siberia with the Tsar's subjects, when Russian organization and Russian trade have set their mark on Manchuria, things will have a natural tendency to happens. If I were Tsar, I should wait for that. There is of course the risk that while waiting, China may be reorganisd If I were Tsar I should take the risk of that and put my faith on the railway, and immigration, and the birth-rate.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

THE Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs; winners (selling races excepted) after November 13, 5lbs.; twice or once of 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; second to receive 100 sovs. out of the plate, entrance 5 sovs.; the only liability if forfeit be declared by Tuesday, November 16; 10 sovs. in addition if not then struck out, or 25 sovs. for starters. Cup Course, one mile and six furlongs.

Sir J Miller's b c Chaleureux, by Goodfellow—L'Ete, 4yrs, Maiden	1
Mr F Hardy's b h Eclipse, by Althorp—Young Jessie, 6yrs, Wetherell	2
Duke of Westminster's br c Labrador, by Sheen—Ornament, 5yrs, Loates	3
Mr W Cooper's b c Newhaven II, by Newminster—Oceana, 5yrs	0
Mr Jersey's ch h Merman, by Grand Flaneur—Seaweed, 6yrs	0
Lord Farquhar's b c Nouveau Riche, by Carlton—Novice, 5yrs	0
Major Fenwick's ch c Barford, by King Monmouth—Warden Belle, 4yrs	0
Mr Douglas Baird's b c Champ Damars, by Martagon—Fleur de Marie, 3yrs	0
Mr H Peck's br c Up Guards, by Aughrim—Clonavara, 4yrs	0
Mr Teddy's b c Northallerton, by Hagioscope—Nunthorpe's dam 4yrs	0
Lord Stanley's b c Chiselhampton, by Hampton—Merry Miser, 5yrs	0
Lord Rosebery's ch c Tom Cringle, by Donovan—Sea Breeze, 3yrs	0
Lord Rosebery's ch c Just Alive, by St Crispin—Bauble, 3yrs	0
Mr Jersey's ch f Dancing Wave, by Ocean Wave—Dance, 4yrs	0

(Winner trained by Blackwall.)

Betting: 8 to 1 against Chaleureux, 100 to 7 Eclipse, 6 to 1 Labrador, 5 to 1 Merman.

Won by a short head; half a length between second and third —*Asian.*

THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

THE MOVEABLE COLUMN.

IN consequence of the state of affairs in Swat orders have been issued for the immediate despatched of the moveable column from Khar to Chakdara. The column is at the same time being reinforced by one squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers from Nowshera, and the Guides Infantry from Mardon. The 19th Punjab Infantry moves up at once from Sialkote to Mardan to replace the latter; and an Imperial Service cavalry regiment will probably join the Cavalry Camp in place of the 17th Bengal Cavalry the 18th Bengal Lancers standing fast at Sialkote. The troops forming the moveable column, apart from the reinforcements mentioned, are:—One squadron of the 10th Bengal Lancers, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, 30th Punjab Infantry, 38th Dogras and No. 4 Company Madras Sappers, with a native field-hospital. It is fully equipped with transport and supplies, and is under the command of Brigadier-General Reid, the troops in garrison at the Malakand being commanded by Colonel Kelly.

The moments of the Mad Fakir will require to be closely followed during the next few days, as his success, small though it may be, against the Shamezais last Friday, has evidently stimulated him to carry out his original intention of attacking the Nawab of Dir. He first of all re-appeared on the scene when Major Deane, Political Officer, was absent on a flying visit to Chitral, but the Swatis at once gave warning of his approach. His following consisted of tribes men who are not under the political influence of the British authorities, men from Ghoband, Kana Valley and wild country of the Indus Kohistan. He had some 200 of these at his back, but their number was increased to 600 by the time he had reached Miandani on the left bank of the Swat River some 40 miles to the northeast of Chakdara. The Fakir began preaching a *jihad* to the Upper Swatis and denounced the Nawab of Dir for his friendship and alliance with the British Government; but the Mian Guls, grandsons of the old Akhund, would have nothing to say to him, and the people generally held aloof, though some few villages in the Azikhel Valley furnished him with supplies. His idea was to avoid collision with our troops in Lover Swat, Dir being his objective. Finding that his reception was rather a cold one the Fakir withdrew again to Miandini, or Mandiari as it has been called in the telegrams, where he was secure against attack from the Dir side of the Swat River.

When the Fakir had retired the Shamezais, subjects of the Nawab of Dir, were emboldened to attack the village of Paitai which had harboured him. No sooner did this occur than he hurried down with his Kohistani followers, drove back the intruders, crossed the Swat River and defeated them in their own country. This collision occurred on Friday last, and it naturally caused anxiety at the Malakand as a temporary success of this kind may once more give this mullah a hold upon the fanatical population of Swat, Dir and the adjacent country. The Nawab of Dir is none too popular with his own people, while the Upper Swatis would only be too glad to see him driven from his State owing to his aggressive action against them in the past. There is thus the danger that the small gathering, hitherto reported as with the Fakir, may now increase in strength, and that some of the Dir clans may cast in their lot with the enemy. A good deal depends upon the action taken by the Nawab. If he moves a force promptly into the dirturbed area he may drive the Kohistanis back across the river, and further trouble may be prevented. He is reported to have collected a *lashkar* which is marching towards the Nikpi Valley whence the Salai Pass leads to the Chitral Road at Warai, 30 miles south of Dir. The Government are quite prepared to support the Nawab, and hence the orders for the advance of the column from Khar to Chakdara.—*Pioneer.*

MICROBES IN OUR MEAT AND MILK.

AND HOW TO GET EVEN WITH THEM.

CAN consumption be stamped out? The hope is certainly encouraged by the letter which Sir Samuel Wilks, Sir William MacCormac, and Sir W. H. Broadbent, as representing the organising committee of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, have addressed to the County Council. They pat the L.C.C. on the back for the sanitary measures it is taking, and express themselves strongly of opinion that there is urgent necessity for them, declaring that if the Council can prevent the sale of tubercle-infected milk in London, and ensure the proper examination of meat by the substitution of public for private slaughter-houses, there is every prospect of reducing the present mortality from consumption, especially among the poor, who more particularly suffer from the effects of milk and meat of dangerous quality.

Sir Samuel Wilks, P. R. C. P., (writes a representative of the *Westminster Gazette*). He modestly disclaimed any credit for originating this new crusade of mercy among the poorer classes, and stated that Sir William Broadbent and Dr. Malcolm Morris, the secretary of the Association, were the greatest movers in this important matter.

Dwelling, however, on the prevalence of tuberculosis in London at the present time, Sir Samuel remarked (hunting up a Government report to confirm his figures) that during the past thirty years consumptive cases had fallen off to the extent of 33 per cent.

"And to what would you ascribe the cause of this notable decline?" I asked.

"To the great evolution," replied the President, "which has taken place during the past twelve years in the opinion of the medical profession as regards its treatment. The old-fashioned notion was that consumption was hereditary, and that nothing possibly could stay its evil effects. I myself am old-fashioned enough not to utterly discard the first of these theories. Now, however, a great change has taken place. Doctors, by minute examination of the sputa of consumptive patients have learned something of the bacteria with which their lungs are charged. Further, they have discovered that heat, in the form of sunshine, will effectually destroy these germs—provided, of course, that plenty of fresh air accompanies the treatment. Until lately consumptives were, on the appearance of disease, despatched post haste to very warm and depressing countries, where scarcely a breath of air stirred, though they got all the sun they wanted. The result was not satisfactory, and now pure and sunshine are combined. A man may be entirely cured from phthisis by a two months' sea voyage—fresh air and sunshine alone working the remedy. In California the patients, I believe, sleep in hammocks stretched out in the open, so that the microbes may go to their doom the sooner. People who put up the shutters of their town houses when the season is over, wonder why the place feels so damp after they come back from the Riviera. The reason is plain all sunshine has been barred out."

"And what are the chief features of this new scheme?"

"Well, the main object, of course, is to thoroughly open the eyes of the public to the dangers of partaking of tubercle-infected nourishment, to show how test this calamity may be averted, to spread the knowledge of consumptive remedies, and to build sanatoria in different parts of the country, where deserving sufferers may be treated under the new system. For this last item, of course, we want money, and therefore our statement is put before the public."

"Speaking directly of milk and meat, will proper cooking dispel any disease germs?"

"Most certainly," Sir Samuel replied. "Boil all your milk before drinking, and see that your meat is thoroughly well done, in order that all the bacilli may be destroyed, and the danger to health is obviously reduced to a minimum. A Jewish doctor once told me that his people suffered very little from tuberculosis, owing to their extreme care in selecting the meats they eat, casting out all blemishes, eschewing pork, and thoroughly cooking all others. German pork is the cause of much disease over there; every one who has travelled in the Fatherland knows its quality I sincerely trust that the Association will become widely known, and that the County Council in the interests of the public for whom it is established, will strenuously carry out its pure-provisions crusade."

It may be well to point out that sterilisation may readily be accomplished at home without and expensive "plant" or the exercise of much trouble. Clean glass bottles, cleansed by thorough boiling, should be filled with milk to within an inch of the top. Placed in a large saucepan filled with cold water, the water should be brought to boiling point. After ten minutes boiling the bottles must be tightly plugged with a pledget of cotton wool previously baked for a few minutes in the oven. After cooking, the bottles should stand a further fifteen minutes in boiling water. At the expiration of this time every microbe will have met with an ignominious and certain death.

Sanitary reformers will be greatly encouraged by the declarations of Sir Samuel Wilks, as by the opinion expressed yesterday by Sir Richard Thorne that the reduction in the number of consumption cases was undoubtedly due to the freer movement of air in and increased access of sunlight to the dwellings of the people.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 1 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 1.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut R A Cassels, offg Aide de Camp to the Political Resident Aden are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept with effect from the 4th Dec 1898

It is notified that the services of Lieut Col J H Sadler were replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Mily Dept from the 22nd Oct 1898

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr W J Holland Dist Supt of Police Dharwar is allowed privilege leave for two months and four days from the 1st Dec 1898 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 Messrs Trimbakrai Varajrai and Kashanlal Nahalchand Special Magts within the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipality with the powers of a Magt of the first class within that area

Azam Narayan Gundo Head Karkun taluka Hungund in the dist of Hijapur is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that di t

Mr A K Cama B A, LL B Cantab Barrister at Law I C S Asst Collr in the dist of Bijapur is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that dist and is invested with additional powers specified

Mr C S F Crofton I C S Asst Collr in the dist of Poona is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that dist and is invested with additional power specified

Mr Crofton is also appointed under Sec 22 of theCode to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay

Rao Saheb Narayan Nilkant Sathe acting Mamlatdar taluka Haveli in the dist of Poona is appointed a Magte of the second class in that dist and is invested with additional powers specified

Mr W H J Wilkinson I C S Asst Collr in the dist of Ahmednagar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the third class in that district

Azam Vinayak Dhonddev Lonkar Head Karkun taluka Bhimthadi in the district of Poona is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified

The undermentioned officers in the district of Dharwar are appointed to be Magistrates of the third class in that district:—Azam Bhimrao Venkatesh Nidgundi, acting Head Karkun taluka Navalgund and Azam Chenapagauda Virangauda Kongawad acting Head Karkun taluka Kalghatgi

Azam Venktesh Hanmant Haveri Head Karkun taluka Bagalkot in the district of Bijapur is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified

Azam Bhargao Govind Shahane Special Plague Head Karkun taluka Koregaon in the district of Satara is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified

Azam Venkatesh Hanmant Katarki officiating Head Karkun taluka Ron in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be Magte of the third class in that district

Asst Surgn Khan Bahadur K B Cooper has been placed in Medical charge of the Central Prison at Ahmedabad in addition to his own duties with effect from the 29th Oct 1898

With reference to Govt Notification, Revenue Dept, No 7403 dated the 19th Nov 1898, Major M A T Collie, M B Aberd I M S acting Supnt of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

Major Collie is also invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay:—Mr W Lane Second Depy Registrar Original Jurisdiction and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to be First Depy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits vice Mr L A Watkins and Mr W J Howard to be Second Depy Registrar and Commissioner for taking Affidavits vice Mr W Lane

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Waman Dhume, Mamlatdar taluka Hangal in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to be a Magite of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Rao Saheb Sitaram Ganesh Patankar, Mamlatdar and Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmednager, with additional powers specified

Under Sec 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr W C Shepherd I C S Asst Collor and Magte of the first class in the district of Thana in charge of the Bassein sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein and Dahanu.

Under Sec 435 of the said Code H E in Council is further pleased to empower Mr W C Shepherd to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate with in the local limits of his jurisdiction

Under Sec 37 of the Code H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Shepherd with additional powers specified

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The services of Mr A Cumine I C S are placed at the disposal of the Govet of India in the Home Dept

Mr G D French appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt reported his arrival on the 26th Nov 1898, and has been placed under the orders of the Collr of Khandesh

Mr C C Watson appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt reported his arrival on the 26th Nov 1898, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Satara

Mr A D Brown appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt reported his arrival on the 26th Nov 1898, and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind

Mr V C MacMunn appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estat reported his arrival on the 26th Nov 1898 and has been placed unders the orders of Commissioner in Sind

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments—Mr J L Rieu I C S to act as Dey Commissioner and Dist Registrar Thar and Parkar pending further orders and Mr J P Vaughan I C S to act as Asst Commissioner in Sind vice Mr Rieu pending further orders

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P C H Snow, C I E Bar at Law I C S on return to duty to act as Commissioner Central Divn pending further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Greenwood Principal Sir J J School of Art Bombay is granted furlough for two years from the 1st Dec 1898

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Wallace C E, to act temporarily as Principal of the school of Art, Bombay, from the date of Mr E Greenwood's departure on leave pending the arrival from England of the new Vice-Principal

Mr A G Wright, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Head Master of the Poona High School reportep his arrival in Poona on the 24th Oct 1898, before noon

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M MacMillan, B A Oxon, to act in the First Grade of the Educational Dept in the vacancy caused by Mr T B Kirkhams's procedinng on leave and with effect from the date on which Mr Kirkham gave over charge of his office From the date on which Mr J T Hathornthwaite became confirmed in the First Grade Mr MacMillan is appointed to act in that grade in the vacancy caused by Mr S Kook's absence on leave

Mr A L Coverton, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, assumed charge of the appointment on 4th Nov 1898, before noon.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of HE the Governor with effect from the 5th Dec 1898—Lieutenant H B Des V Wilkinson, 2nd Battalion Durham L I be Extrra Aide de Camp

Lieut Edward Morton Deane is transferred from the Bombay Vol Rifle Corps to the Sind Vol Rifle Corps

GENERAL DEPARTMENT PLAGUE.

The services of Lieut P K Chitale I M S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 7th Nov 1898.

Temporary Asst Surgeon A S Tilbury has been placed on general duty with effect from the 4th Nov 1898, afternoon.

PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following changes in the postings of Executive Engineers:—Mr P H Patuck B A L C E from Khandesh to Ratnagiri and Kolaba, Mr F R Bader Assoc M Inst C E from Ratnagiri and Kolaba to Shikarpur Canals, Mr P P Chandanani L C E from Shikarpur Canals to Northern Hyderabad, and Mr D W Herbert Assoc M Inst C E from Northern Hyderabad to Khandesh.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Ratanlal Motiram Mody B A L L B as a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Balkrishna Shivram Namjoshi a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ratnagiri Dist as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria Head Clerk to the Collector of Ahmedabad is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Viramgam in the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Lallubhai Bhaishanker on privilege leave for one month from the 21st inst or from such date as he may avail himself of it until further orders.

Central Division.

Mr Bhogesh Bhimaji, Head Karkun of taluka Nagar in the Ahmednagar Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Shevgaon in the same district during the deputation on special dury of Rao Saheb Sitaram Ganesh Patankar or pending further orders.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr Ganesh Balwant Jagde, second grade Dis Insp of Land Records and Agriculture as probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar the following confirmations in the grades of Dist Insps of Land Records and Agriculture are ordered:—Mr Gajanan Waman Gadre sub pro tem second grade Dist Inspr is confirmed in that grade vice Mr Jagde, and Mr Hari Anant Athawle sub pro tem third grade Dist Inspr is confirmed in that grade vice Mr Gadre.

Rao Saheb Shankar Keshav Sathe sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar of taluka Javli in the Satara Dist is appointed to do duty as Chitnis to the Collr of Sholapur.

Rao Saheb Nagnath Keshav Godbole, Chitnis to the Collr of Sholapur is appointed to do duty as Mamlatdar of taluka Javli in the Satara Dist

These appointments will take effect on the expiration of the privilege leave granted to Rao Saheb Shankar Keshav Sathe.

The following appointments, are ordered:—Mr Vishnu Bhaskar Phatak doing duty as Plague Mamlatdar in the Poona Dist is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Khed in the same district during the absence of Rao Saheb Waman Balkrishna Deshpande on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Mr Narayan Nilkant Sathe acting Mamlatdar of taluka Haveli in the Poona Dist should on relief do duty as Plague Mamlatdar in the same district.

PURELY PERSONAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Oxford Magazine" is responsible for the latest suggestion on the Fashoda question. It is to the effect that Major Marchand should be given the honorary D.C.L. To quote its own words: The wounded susceptibilities of France would be soothed; a distinguished explorer would be properly rewarded; and as the gallant major would doubtless remain within reach of this island in order to receive so magnificent an honour next June, he would be temporarily prevented from starting out on missions to civilise other parts of the British Empire. The emissary of civilisation might be allowed to encamp on the Cherwell or Upper River. There is only one improvement that might be suggested. The Docterate should be in International and not in Civil law.

The late Mr. T. B. Potter sometimes tried a little the patience of his friends. The *New Age* tells a story in illustration of this. One day in the smoking-room of the Reform, he held Mr. Fawcett in captivity for an inodinate time. The Professor was very patient, as his wont was but was manifestly relieved when the member for Rochdale had finished and had (as he thought) left the room. Then he lifted up that strong voice of his. "I say. Tom Potter's a very good fellow, you know; but don't you think he's sometimes a horrid bore?" "Tom Potter" was at that very moment seated only a few yards away from his too candid friend. But he joined in the uproarious laugh.

The ancient wroth-silver ceremony in Warwickshire was observed this morning "at sunrise, "as the official notice puts it. The Duke of Buccleuch claims tribute of certain manors, and the parishes cited, which extend over a wide area of country—from near Birmingham to below Leamington—are expected to send their fees. At any rate, the usual large crowd of people assembled to-day, most of them having travelled for several miles from neighbouring towns, to "assist" in the observance of an ancient custom. The Duke's breakfast followed. The ceremony 'shows no sign of losing public interest.

The selections from the "Unpublished Letters of Carlyle" are continued in the November *Atlantic*. Here is an extract from a letter to his sister, announcing the death of his mother: Our dear and good old Mother is no more: she went from us, gently and calmly, and died at last, rather unexpectedly to the watchers, so sudden was it, without struggle or seeming pain of any kind. We had to think. "Her sufferings are over; and she has fought her fight well and nobly: and as for us—we are left here alone; and the soul that never ceased to love us since we came into the world is gone to God, her Maker and ours." This is the heavy news I have to send you, dear Sister; and nobody can spare you the sorrow and tears it will occasion. Carlyle then goes on to describe at length his mother's illness.

The letter proceeds to compliment "Jean" for her kindness to the invalid, and then there comes the following tribute: Our noble Mother, too, behaved like herself in all stages of her illness; never quailed into terror, lamentation or any week temper of mind; had a wonderful clearness of intellect, clearness of heart, affection, piety and simple courage and beauty about her to the very end. She passed much of her time in the last weeks in a kind of sleep; used to awaken "with a smile" (as John described it to me), and has left a sacred remmebrance with all of us consolatory in our natural grief. "God bless you, dear Sister, you and yours," Carlyle adds, "and teach you to bear this great sorrow and bereavement (which is one chiefly to your heart, but to *her* a blessed relief) in the way that is fit, and worthy of the brave and noble Mother we have had, but have not any longer."

Dinizulu, who, it will be remembered, recently returned to the position of an hereditary chief in Zululand from panal servitude at St. Helena,, has sadly degenerated in the eyes of his fellow countrymen as regards dress. While *en route* to Durban a short time since, he was invited to dinner by the wife of a prominent official on the coast, and in reply wrote to say that he much regretted he could not accept her kind invitation, as he had left his dress clothes behind him in Zululand! This as surely enough to make Chaka and Cetewayo turn in their primitive graves.

In a little book, "Great Souls at Prayer," recently issued by Mr. Bowden, is the following prayer by the late R. L. Stevenson: We beseech Thee Lord, to behold us with favour, folk of many families and nations gathered together in the peace of this roof, weak men and women subsisting under the covert of Thy patience. Be patient still; suffer us yet a while longer—with our broken purposes of good, with our idle endeavous against evil, suffer us yet a whilelonger—to endure and (if it may be) help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, brace us to play the man under affliction. Be with our friends, be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any awake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns, return to us, our sun and comforter, and call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labour—eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion—and if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it—Amen.

Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, the enterprising Bristol publisher, has just brought out a sixpenny edition of Hugh Conway's "Called Back." It is printed in large readable type, which very few sixpenny editions are, and has an interesting preface by Mr. Arrowsmith, giving the history of the sale of the book. Hugh Conway, in 1883, offered to supply Mr. Arrowsmith with a Christmas annual for £80. The offer was accepted and although not a line of the story was written at the time, the MS. was in the hands of the printer in six weeks. An edition of 6,000 copies was printed, and at the end of three months some 3,000 of those remained unsold.

Meantime somebody had mentioned the book to Mr. Labouchere and he bought a copy at Waterloo Station. The weather was foggy and he could not read it in the train but took it up late—or early—that night and did not get to bed till he had finished it at 4-30 a. m. He published a paragraph to this effect and soon there was a great run on the book. Several months were occupied in printing the large editions necessary to supply the requirements of the reading public, and up to the present time there have been printed and sold in Great Britain and the Colonies alone no fewer than 370,000 copies—the author, it should be stated, in a fresh arrangement sharing in the success. In the United States this number was exceeded and out of the large number of American publishers who issued it one only (Henry Holt and Co.) made any acknowledgment. There is hardly a language in which "Called Back" has not since been printed. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that the publisher sees no reason why in its new shape a further 370,000 copies should not be sold.

Captain Henry Rose, who will be advance to Flag rank in the course of a few days, is the officer who was commander of her Majest's ship Shah, flying the flag of Admiral De Horsey, at the time she engaged the Peruvian rebel turret-ship Huascar in the Pacific Ocean off the town of Ylo in May, 1877. When promoted to the rank of Admiral, Captain Rose is to be given an important position not many miles from London.

Sir Evelyn Wood, the present Adjutant-General, is one of the officers now on the active list who served with the Duke Cambridge in the Crimea, as his Royal Highness pointed out the other day, but it should not be overlooked that Sir Evelyn, in the earlier part of his service career, and at the time the Duke referred to at the Inkerman dinner, was a youngster in the Naval Brigade. He was the late Captain Sir William Peel's aide-de-camp, and while serving in the Naval Brigade was dangerously wounded at the storming of the Redan. In 1852 he entered the Royal Navy, and in 1855 he left that service and joined the sister one.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, s:/
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
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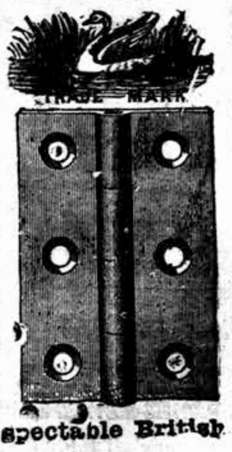

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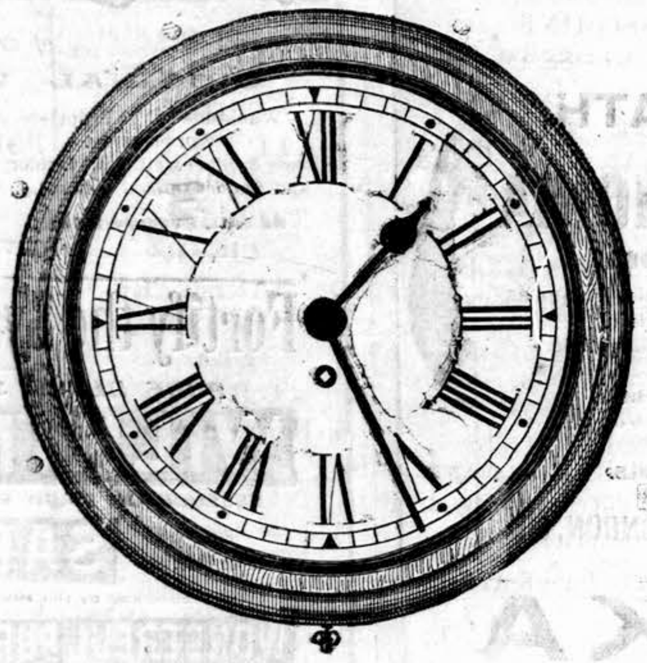

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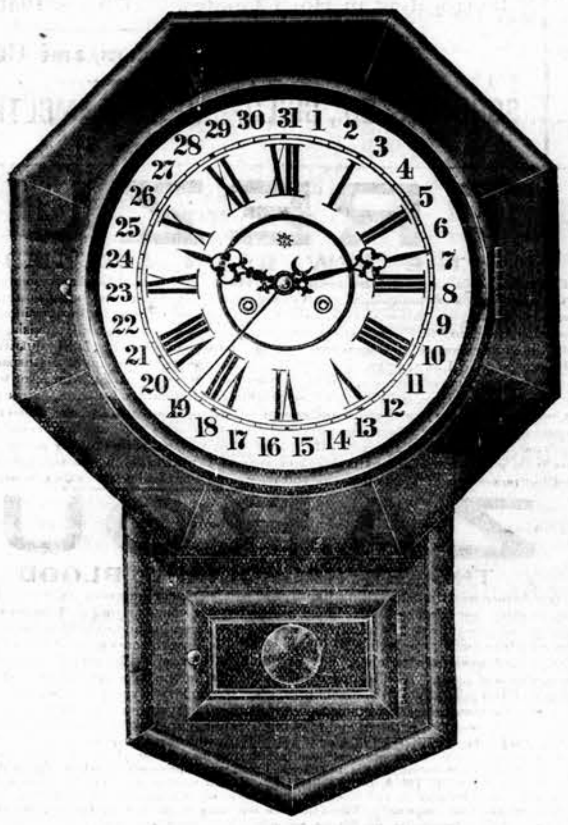

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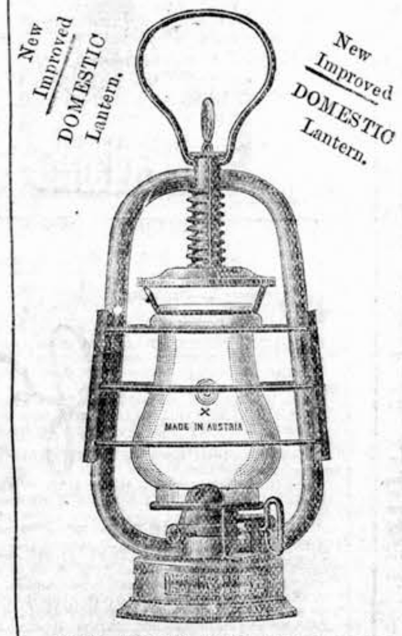
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